

At NATO Nuclear-Group Talks

U.S.-Europe Frictions Said Eased

THE HAGUE, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Some frictions between the United States and Europe over the Middle East were cleared up at a meeting of NATO defense ministers today, Joseph Luns, secretary-general of NATO, said.

Mr. Luns is chairman of an eight-nation two-day meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. He said Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger gave a "very interesting briefing on the strategic balance of forces of East and West and gave very detailed and meaningful replies to a lot of questions he was asked on the subject."

The Middle East was also discussed and "we were grateful for what Schlesinger told us," Mr. Luns added.

"Some of the frictions which arose in the alliance were largely dissolved in this restricted circle and this will certainly radiate to the larger North Atlantic Council," he said.

Asked by newsmen if tensions between the United States and West Germany over the transport of American arms from Germany to Israel were also eased, Mr. Luns replied, "I believe that the air has largely cleared up between the United States and Germany on this, but, of course, I cannot speak for West German Defense Minister (Georg) Leber."

Mr. Leber told newsmen that

during two private meetings, Mr. Schlesinger "gave me assurances there was no change of America's attitude toward West Germany or other allies."

"He (Mr. Schlesinger) denied he said that he would review his attitude toward Europe because of reactions there to the question of U.S. arms deliveries to Israel and the American alert," Mr. Leber said.

"We were agreed that there should be a better consultation mechanism," he added.

Mr. Leber said that the "climate was excellent" at the defense ministers' conference today.

"We all have learned from the last few weeks and will draw our conclusions from it," he said.

Kissinger Sees Hassan, Bourguiba

Arrives in Cairo On Peace Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

prelude to evacuating all occupied Arab lands.

Israel has given no indication that it plans such a withdrawal, which would free the Egyptian Third Army trapped along the southeast side of the Suez Canal.

Israel's premier, Mrs. Golda Meir, told President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger during her visit to Washington last week that a POW exchange and the lifting of the Egyptian blockade at the mouth of the Red Sea are Israel's immediate concerns.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Kissinger launched his peace-making tour without spectacular expectations but that he is confident that an exchange of Arab and Israeli prisoners of war can be easily accomplished once Israel and the Arabs agree on "a process of peace."

Mr. Kissinger also will visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia before going on to Iran, Pakistan and China.

In a departure statement before leaving Rabat, Mr. Kissinger said his talks with Hassan "were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship but also contributed greatly to my understanding of the point of view of the Arab countries."

He spent two hours in Tunis conferring with Mr. Bourguiba and then continued on to Cairo.

Before meeting Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Bourguiba declared in a speech to the Tunisian parliament that he was prepared to meet Israeli Premier Meir or any other Israeli leader face-to-face in a bid to find a solution to the Middle East crisis.

At Rabat airport, Mr. Kissinger declared, "I leave here with an even greater determination and, I hope, greater courage, to contribute to bringing a peace to the Middle East that is just to all of the peoples of the Middle East."

Mr. Kissinger conferred with the king for two hours yesterday and for five hours today. Today's talks included a luncheon attended by State Department officials, Moroccan Premier Ahmed Osman and five cabinet ministers.

Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, director of Morocco's government-owned newspaper, who attended the luncheon meeting, told newsmen that Mr. Kissinger did not put forward any concrete American peace plan, but expressed "certain ideas" on how to reach a Middle East settlement.

In his departure statement, Mr. Kissinger said, "This is the first Arab country which I have visited and it is, of course, the first stop on my trip, which, I hope, will contribute to a permanent and just peace for the Middle East."

"It was therefore, particularly appropriate that this took me to a country which is at the same time a particularly close friend of the United States and is also closely allied with its brothers in the Arab world."

U.S. officials have denied reports that Mr. Kissinger is carrying an American peace plan, but he did open the possibility that one might be worked out during the trip.

Boumedienne Home

TUNIS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne returned to Algiers today after a tour of Arab capitals, government sources reported from Algiers.

Mr. Boumedienne left Algiers Friday and visited Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad, Kuwait and Riyadh.

In Beirut, newspapers said that a summit meeting of Arab leaders was expected to take place in mid-month.

Hussein in Syria

DAMASCUS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived from Kuwait today for talks with Syrian government leaders, government sources said.

Hussein flew to Damascus after talks in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Zayyat in London

LONDON, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Egyptian special envoy Mohamed Hassan el-Zayyat arrived today from Paris for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Zayyat handed a personal message from President Sadat to French President Georges Pompidou yesterday and discussed moves for a possible West European role in settling the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Egyptian envoy is reported also to be carrying a special message from President Sadat to Mr. Heath.

Eban Ceasefires Meet

BUCHAREST, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban conferred today with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romanian sources said that Mr. Ceausescu seeks to help in getting negotiations started between Israel and the Arab states.

Romania is the only Soviet bloc nation to have relations with Israel.

27 Thai Soldiers Die In Guerrilla Ambush

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven Thai soldiers and militiamen were killed and 10 wounded when they were ambushed by guerrillas in northeastern Thailand, police sources said yesterday.

No casualties were reported among the guerrillas.



FLAG WAR—Israel's Star of David, the UN flag and an Egyptian flag flying amid bullet-pocked apartment buildings in Suez. At center, troops of the UN peacekeeping force are seen building themselves a concrete and sand-bagged observation post bunker.

Arab Asserts Terror Act Aided Syria

Says Schoenau Rai Covered Buildup

HAMBURG, Nov. 6 (AP). Arab terrorist said in an interview today that his recent on a train carrying Soviet troops to the Schoenau Castle camp near Vienna was an Arab preparation for the Middle East war.

Abu Ali, a 35-year-old told Stern magazine that the terrorist action enabled troops to advance on the Heights under the pretext they were taking up defensive positions against expected reprisals.

Abu Ali and Abu Sal 22-year-old engineer, carried their raid aboard a train that had just crossed into Austria from Czechoslovakia. The train carried 37 Soviet troops traveling to Israel.

The terrorists took the daily Jews and an Austrian customs inspector as hostages. The hostages were released after Austrian Chancellor Kreisky promised to close Schoenau camp, where the Arab Jews are processed, camp is still operating, expected to shut down.

Abu Ali said: "Our operation was an Arab preparation for a new war. We were certain that the world would begin screaming for the reprisals in the event Schoenau camp closing."

"That's how it turned out the face of this threat, troops could march on the Heights fairly openly—in as the government in Damascus is known, to defend the deadly certain Israeli blow."

Libyan Asail Rans

TRIPOLI, Libya, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Libyan authorities said today that the Soviet Union yesterday letting Soviet Jews enter Israel, but they urged Austria to let them enter.

The attack on the Soviet in the government-run press widely seen here as exposing the radical Libyan leaders at the Soviet Union after the United Nations resolution of Oct. 22 and taking part in diplomatic toward bringing peace Middle East. Highly

Libyans, in conversations, the message-fire and position taken by the radio that the Arabs against Israel must continue.

2 Egyptians H By Israel as Sp

GAZA, Israel-Occupied Strip, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A court today charged two Egyptians with espionage. The said they were intelligent in the Sinai Desert two days before outbreak of the Middle East military source said.

Sahm Mousa Ibrahim and Id Anwar Nasser were charged with having the Suez Canal from Jan. 1, 1967, in a rubber stamp with communications and their assignment, the said, was to report on Army movements.

The two were caught in the Sinai area in south Sinai Oct. 4, the source said.

Egypt Bars Parcels Mailed From Abroad

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (AP).—Egypt is not accepting parcels mailed abroad for "security reasons" post office said today.

Mohammed Sobhi Ibrahim, post office director, said: "This measure, imposed month, was necessary to the needed security during war." There were no reply letter bombs.

Mr. Ibrahim also said the ban on parcels was mainly devoted to the solid front.

Russia Urges Israeli Pullback

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP).—Politburo member Andrei P. Kirilenko said tonight that withdrawal of Israeli troops to the Oct. 22 ceasefire line "should be the primary and essential step for transition to a fundamental political settlement of the conflict."

Mr. Kirilenko spoke at the opening celebration for the holiday marking the 58th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Mr. Kirilenko reiterated the Soviet position that "lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only if Israel withdraws from all occupied territories."

He also said that the Soviet Union will continue to support Arab countries, but added that there now are "more favorable conditions than ever before for a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis."

2d Soviet Opera Singer Asks Asylum in Italy

TURIN, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A second opera singer from Moscow's Bolshoi Theater has applied for political asylum in Italy, police said today.

They said mezzo-soprano Renata Babak, 38, came from Milan, where she was scheduled to perform with a Bolshoi troupe in the Sergei Prokofiev opera "Simon Boccanegra" and made her application at Turin police headquarters. Another member of the same troupe, Anatoli Kleimenov, 38, asked for asylum moments after arrival in Milan Oct. 20.

Mrs. Irving Loses Bid For Release on Bail

ZURICH, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Edith Irving, who won a new trial for her part in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax last week, yesterday had her application for release on bail turned down by a court here.

The Swiss-born wife of American author Clifford Irving last week had her two-year jail sentence quashed and won a new trial, which will probably be held next month.

To Get Favored Oil Treatment

Saudis Warn Japan to Break With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

denial address to the nation and that it "could come as early as tomorrow."

Mr. Warren said he expected the President to propose "a series of suggestions and actions" both administrative and legislative—to deal with the very acute problem this nation faces in the short term.

Mr. Nixon called a cabinet meeting for this afternoon on the subject.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio said yesterday it is reducing gasoline sales and refinery operations by 10 percent because of a shortage of crude oil from the Midwest.

NATO Not Threatened

THE HAGUE, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said here last night that Arab oil cuts did not present a threat to the Atlantic alliance, which began a two-day meeting in the Dutch capital today.

Mr. Luns, who is chairing the meeting of defense ministers, said on Dutch television that NATO planning did not take normal oil supplies into account "in times of crisis."

Canada Would Stop Exports

OTTAWA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Canada would cut off oil exports to the United States if Arab suppliers made it a condition for continuing crude-oil shipments to Canadian refiners, Energy Minister Donald Macdonald said here yesterday.

"We'd have to and I think they (the United States) would recognize that," Mr. Macdonald said in an interview. Canada exports more than a million barrels of oil a day to customers in the U.S. Midwest and North-west areas. About 30 percent of its imported oil comes from Arab states.

France Bars Hoarding

PARIS, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The government today barred gasoline hoarding and asked Frenchmen to reduce their speed on the roads and the heating in their homes to meet the threat of possible oil shortages.

Industrial Development Minister Jean Charbonnel told the National Assembly that he had decided to ban retail sales of gas in containers to prevent hoarding.

Senator to Seek State Sharing of Offshore Oil Fees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Sen. Lawton M. Chiles Jr., D-Fla., introduced legislation today to require the federal government to give the states 30 percent of the revenue derived from the sale of offshore oil-drilling leases.

The senator said that his bill would require the government to turn the rest of the lease money over to a proposed marine conservation and development fund.

The government would then draw upon the fund to finance a crash program of research to find alternative fuels, according to the Chiles bill. The fund also would finance pollution-control programs and oceanographic research, he said.

Sen. Chiles said at a news conference that coastal states serve the lease revenue because they must "change the danger of severe and perhaps permanent damage to coastlines, beaches and marine life from oil spills, tanker and pipeline spillage."

He said that it is unfair to subject the coastal states to serious environmental hazards with all of the compensation going to the federal government.

Man Lost Off Jet Had Seat Belt On

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 6 (AP).—A National Transportation Safety Board investigator says a man sucked through the window of a National Airlines DC-10 jetliner at 38,000 feet was wearing his seat belt.

Guy Mosher, who is heading the probe into an apparent engine explosion and cabin decompression, added, however, that the belt "was possibly loose."

The missing man was identified as P.G. Gardner, of Beaumont, Texas. The West German steel employee on route Saturday to Singapore for a job assignment.

A search continued today in a rugged southwest New Mexico mountain area for the body and aircraft debris.

Random Killings in Santiago

Decline, Executions Continue

SANTIAGO, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Random killings of civilians by the police and armed forces have declined sharply in Santiago in the last month. A survey of 20 working-class communities throughout the capital shows that the Santiago area suffered a majority of the country's casualties in the weeks following the Sept. 11 coup that overthrew the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende. The slum areas were hardest hit, because most of their residents were supporters of Mr. Allende, who is said to have committed suicide.

At least 2,000 people died throughout the country, most of them victims of unreported executions carried out after the initial heavy armed resistance to the military had ceased.

A tour last month of slum areas in Santiago and several cities to the south indicated that the worst period of summary executions of suspected Allende supporters occurred from Sept. 17 through the first week of October.

A second, made in the last four days, indicates that in the Santiago area, at least, such executions have become relatively rare.

On the other hand, officially announced executions of people reportedly tried by closed military tribunals or caught attacking security forces are continuing throughout the country.

So far the junta has disclosed 94 such executions, including those of six people killed by a firing squad yesterday in Puerto Montt, a city about 600 miles south of the capital.

About 100 other people have been killed trying to escape from custody, according to government announcements.

There is still no indication how many people initially listed as prisoners have in fact been killed.

Although the junta has repeatedly set deadlines for clearing the national stadium of prisoners, 1,036 were still held there yesterday. At one point the stadium held some 7,000.

In most working-class communities visited during the last four days, a majority of those taken prisoner after the coup had returned. Others were said by the authorities to be prisoners still. Some others have simply been dropped from prisoner lists without showing up at their homes.

In one northern Santiago slum area, residents reported that only 14 out of 25 prisoners had returned.

Two others were said by their families to have been released, but to have chosen not to return to their communities.

Nine taken prisoner in the area had not been heard from or seen by friends or relatives, although authorities have said their names were on official prisoner lists.

Several communities reported an effort by security forces recently to improve the conduct of troops searching for weapons. In Lulo Piscoche, part of a sprawling group of shantytowns in the eastern section of the capital, a textile worker compared the behavior of security forces during the days after the coup and in recent weeks.

"The first time, a police officer poked a machine gun in my ribs and fingered the trigger for sev-

Rockets Kill Two at Base Near Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

gorically denied a Communist offensive has been launched but warned that "dangerous military adventures" by the Saigon side would be punished.

In Cambodia, field reports said government troops have retaken many villages on the east bank of the Mekong River and cleared a three-mile strip beginning six miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Since yesterday's two-pronged river assault onto the east bank of the river, government troops on the southern assault line have cleared another three-mile strip of contiguous villages from Prek Lueing to Phnom Tach, eight miles northeast of the capital.

The northern line has been stalled by insurgent resistance at Kroch Seuch, 11 miles north-east of Phnom Penh.

Paris Session Canceled

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—South Vietnam today protested the Communist shelling of Bien Hoa air base by withdrawing its offer to resume political talks on Thursday with the Viet Cong.

Describing the Communist rocket attack today on Bien Hoa as a "flagrant violation of the Paris peace accord," a South Vietnamese spokesman canceled his delegation's offer to meet today and suggested the two sides gather on Nov. 16 for the 30th session of their political talks at La Celle St-Cloud.

The Communists walked out of the 29th session in October to protest alleged Saigon cease-fire violations.

Laotian Assembly Backs Coalition With Pathet Lao

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The Laotian National Assembly today voted by a slender majority to support Premier Souvanna Phouma's peace policy and a coalition with the Pathet Lao.

The vote of confidence in Prince Souvanna's cease-fire agreement with the Pathet Lao and subsequent peace accord of Sept. 14 was carried by 34 votes to 21 after a two-day debate.

The vote followed an emotional plea from the premier before the assembly yesterday to Laotians to forget their quarrels and work together under a new coalition government with the Pathet Lao.

"Our country cannot be saved except by agreement and union," he declared.

Prince Souvanna's peace policy has run into difficulties in the last few weeks and it appears unlikely he will be able to form the coalition by his promised date of Nov. 7.

U.S. Officer Ends NATO Service

NAPLES, Nov. 6 (UPI).—U.S. Adm. Richard G. Colbert, commander in chief of NATO forces in southern Europe, has requested retirement for medical reasons, the NATO command said today.

Gen. Andrew J. Goodpastor, supreme allied commander, Europe, said Adm. Colbert, 58, would be relieved by Adm. Macans Johnston Jr., inspector general of the U.S. Navy.

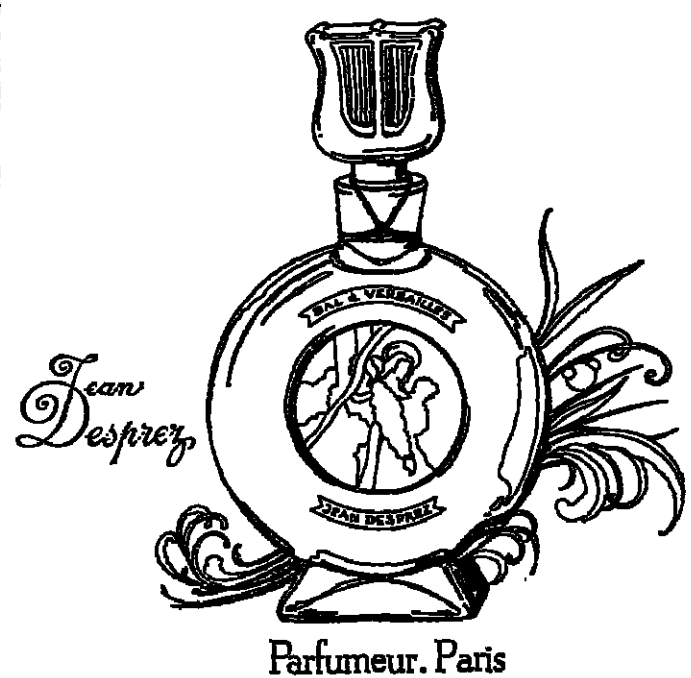
Adm. Colbert has served in his present post since June, 1972. He was responsible for the territorial defense of Italy, Greece and Turkey and for allied lines of communication in the Mediterranean Sea.

As assistant chief of staff to the supreme allied commander, Atlantic, Adm. Colbert conceived and helped to establish the NATO Standing Naval Force, Atlantic.

Aleutian Islands Jolted

PALMER, Alaska, Nov. 6 (AP).—A strong earthquake shook the Aleutian Islands last night, a Palmer Observatory spokesman said. He said the quake was felt "strongly" at the Adak Navy Base but no injuries or damage were reported. The quake registered 6.3 (severe) on the Richter scale and its epicenter was 80 miles southeast of Adak Island.

Bal à Versailles.



Christian Dior

SALES
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MISS DIOR

10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
2.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
62, avenue
Malesherbes

مكتبة الشامل

Arab Secretary Asked to Testify White House May Ask Sirica to Make Public Seven Tapes

Continued from Page 1

...plan is to ask Judge Sirica to play the role envisaged for John C. Stennis, D. Miss., the abortive compromise the president proposed before having the court order to turn over tapes.

Under the "Stennis compromise," a summary of the relevant passages would be authenticated by Sirica, and then made public.

Under the "Stennis compromise," which Mr. Nixon finally rejected, Judge Sirica is expected only to screen the tapes for the Watergate grand jury.

Delay of Months

House officials noted under this procedure, information in the tapes, which would support the president's assertions of innocence in the cover-up, would be available to the public for months.

House officials said that the tapes would not answer the questions about the cover-up more effectively than testimony by Sirica, who is to testify before the Senate Watergate committee, a tactic that a number of House Republicans and Democrats have suggested in recent days.

House officials did not, however, out an appearance before the committee if Judge Sirica were to adopt the White House proposal.

House Judge Sirica ordered that the tapes be notified that he was to be called to testify, retired Gen. John C. Stennis, an aide to the White House chief of staff, Alexander M. Haig, said that the secretary of the White House tapes in his possession.

House officials said that in addition to the tapes delivered earlier, he had six tapes for testing after Gen. Stennis' testimony from the Florida White House, where Mr. Nixon spent the night.

Gen. Stennis said Gen. Haig had him to deliver to Miss Sirica the tapes of a conversation between the President and the House counsel at the time.

W. Dean, 34, on April 18, Gen. Haig could not say where the conversation place, Gen. Stennis said, and he had to obtain from all the tapes for that day.

The April 18 conversation, according to Dean's testimony, ended with a resignation and a request for an indefinite leave of absence.

Dean said he refused to sign letters because the way Mr. Haig had drafted them "virtually" confessed of "grave wrongdoing." Dean said Mr. Nixon was annoyed at refusal. Mr. Nixon fired on April 30.

Bennett said in response to a question that he was under depression presidential aide on V. Bull and Miss Woods to Camp David, Md., on the end of Sept. 28 for the purpose of transcribing the tapes.

Bennett said that he has custody of all Mr. Nixon's since July 18, when the Service was ordered to resign responsibility for them from the White House officials.

Bennett's notes about the tapes, introduced as evidence, seemed to indicate that of the 14 tapes Miss Woods in her possession covers the 15 days at issue.

Bennett said he had given tapes to Mr. Bull to take up David, on Sept. 29. He drove to the camp that day with a 14th recording. Bull had requested after all informed him that a recording of the Nixon-Dean meeting April 15 could not be made.

Mr. Bull returned six of the tapes to the White House on April 19, and the remaining tapes were retained by Woods.

Mr. Bull testified that Miss Woods listening to tapes and typing at the same time during the weekend at Camp David.

He said that he did have a copy of the tapes, but he did not know whether the copy was a transcript. Bull, whose testimony was initially the same as Gen. Stennis' said that he returned



TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE—Leon Jaworski (right) being sworn in as the Watergate special prosecutor by U.S. Court of Claims Judge Byron Skelton Monday in Washington.

Via Texas Foundation in 1960s

Jaworski Linked to 'Laundered' CIA Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The president of a Houston foundation says special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski approved the use of the foundation to launder money for the CIA to aid a World Jurists movement a decade ago.

Mr. Jaworski, who was sworn in yesterday, declined to answer a list of written questions about the matter. He issued a terse denial through his office, but was quoted by a Houston newspaper as acknowledging that he may have had some role in the conduit arrangement.

John Freeman, president of the Houston-based M. D. Anderson Foundation, said Mr. Jaworski visited with him and the group's office of law and order throughout the free world.

Mr. Freeman also said he assumed that the money came from the government, although it passed into the Anderson foundation through a group of other foundations. These were identified in 1967 news accounts as dummies set up by the CIA.

He said a CIA man requested the conduit arrangement because the jurists group would have refused direct government support. "What he did was to assure us that it was a good organization and that the government was in favor of what it was doing," he said.

Requested by CIA

He also said he believes Mr. Jaworski was aware of the arrangement during the several years that it was in effect. "I'm quite sure that he did know as it went along," Mr. Freeman said. Mr. Freeman said he explained to Mr. Jaworski and the other directors that the arrangement had been requested by a CIA man.

Mr. Jaworski issued a denial. "To his knowledge he has never acted directly or indirectly as a conduit for Central Intelligence Agency funds used for any purpose," a spokesman said late yesterday.

Mr. Jaworski was quoted differently by the Houston Chronicle, which said the special prosecutor had acknowledged he might have played some part in the conduit arrangement, although he didn't know that the funds were from the government.

The newspaper also quoted Mr. Jaworski as saying he doesn't believe the CIA matter will affect his job as special Watergate prosecutor.

Watergate Cover-Up

Among the matters under Mr. Jaworski's jurisdiction are questions about the role of the CIA in the Watergate burglary and the subsequent cover-up.

A House subcommittee concluded last week that top CIA officials had been "duped" into helping the Watergate cover-up by White House officials who misused their authority.

However, some other members of Congress, including vice-chairman Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., of the Senate Watergate committee, are known to harbor suspicions that the CIA was more deeply involved than has been publicly admitted.

Even the House subcommittee which cleared the agency also stated that there were "material inconsistencies" in the sworn testimony of CIA deputy director Vernon A. Walters, a key figure in the affair.

Richardson: Cox Probes Held No Further Peril to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson testified today that even if all of ousted special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox's investigations had led to indictments, there would have been "nothing inflicting any additional damage on the White House or the President."

"No very shattering impacts would have occurred," said Mr. Richardson, who resigned rather than carry out President Nixon's order to fire Mr. Cox. He testified before a Senate Judiciary Committee inquiry into Mr. Cox's dismissal.

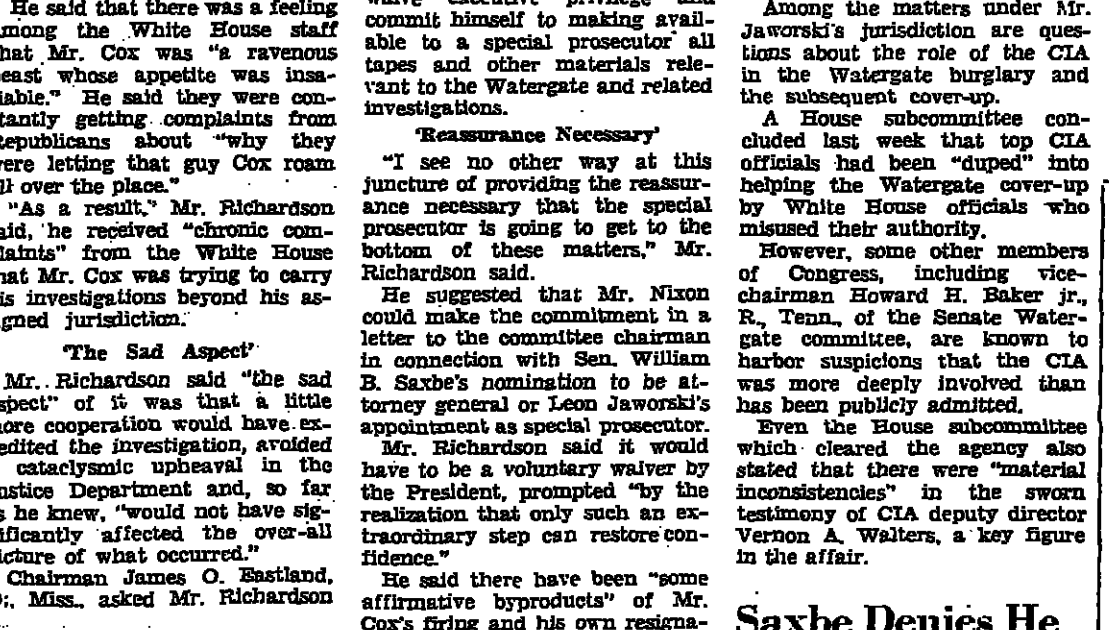
He said that there was a feeling among the White House staff that Mr. Cox was "a ravenous beast whose appetite was insatiable." He said they were constantly getting complaints from Republicans about "why they were letting that guy Cox roam all over the place."

"As a result," Mr. Richardson said, he received "chronic complaints" from the White House that Mr. Cox was trying to carry his investigations beyond his assigned jurisdiction.

The "Sad Aspect"

Mr. Richardson said "the sad aspect" of it was that a little more cooperation would have expedited the investigation, avoided a cataclysmic upheaval in the Justice Department and, so far as he knew, "would not have significantly affected the over-all picture of what occurred."

Chairman James O. Eastland, D., Miss., asked Mr. Richardson



Rose Mary Woods

Watergate Unit's Work Called A 'Travesty' by Sen. Gurney

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, President Nixon's staunchest defender on the Senate Select Watergate committee, has called the work of the committee a "travesty" in a private letter to Gov. Malcolm Thompson Jr., R., N.H.

"The only concrete contributions we have made have been to force down the stock market, up the price of gold, devalue the American dollar, hurt the economy, and destroy the confidence of people in the American political system," the Florida Republican wrote in the Oct. 5 letter. "These are certainly concrete contributions but about as useful as a block of concrete tied around a swimmer's neck."

Although Sen. Gurney's staff at first appeared to disclaim the letter, a spokesman said yesterday that a photocopy of it had been found in Sen. Gurney's files. The spokesman said Sen. Gurney "characterized it as letting off a little steam."

Gov. Thompson sent a telegram to the chairman of the Senate committee, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., on Sept. 17, complaining about the activities of committee investigators in New Hampshire. In his letter to Gov. Thompson, Sen. Gurney wrote: "I have myself been the object of two in-

On U.S. Officials, Newsmen

Ex-Aide Reveals Existence Of More Illegal Wiretaps

By John M. Crewdson

MIAMI, Nov. 6 (NYT)—A former high official of the Justice Department has disclosed that telephone wiretaps were placed on Nixon administration officials and possibly newsmen who were not included in the previously reported 21-month effort that President Nixon has said was aimed at stopping leaks of classified information to the press.

According to a sworn statement by William D. Ruckelshaus, who was discharged as deputy attorney general by Mr. Nixon two weeks ago, the newly disclosed wiretaps, on an undetermined number of government officials and possibly "one or two" reporters, were kept separate in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from records relating to the operation authorized by Mr. Nixon.

The New York Times has reported that the initial effort, which lasted from May, 1969, until February, 1971, and which resulted from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's concern over leaks of some of the administration's foreign policy positions, involved 13 government officials and four newsmen.

Although none of those 17 wiretaps were accompanied by court orders, Mr. Nixon has maintained that all were legal under his authority to protect the nation's security.

Reason for Taps Unclear

However, it is unclear whether the new wiretaps, disclosed by Mr. Ruckelshaus in a deposition taken in connection with a civil law suit, were also part of an ostensible "national security" investigation. If not, the Justice Department would have had to obtain warrants from a court after convincing a federal judge that there was probable cause that the officials or newsmen who were targets of the taps were engaged in some criminal activity.

Under questioning by lawyers for Morton Halperin, one of the 13 government officials included in what have come to be known as the "Kissinger wiretaps," Mr. Ruckelshaus was asked whether the FBI's files contained records of taps on other government employees in addition to the 13.

"Some," he replied. He was then asked whether there were "any other taps of reporters."

The former Justice Department official, who headed the FBI for 75 days last spring, including the period in which the original 17 wiretaps were discovered, replied that "a very quick search" in May had not turned up the names of any additional newsmen in the Bureau's wiretap records.

"Then later another search was made and there may have been one or two," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

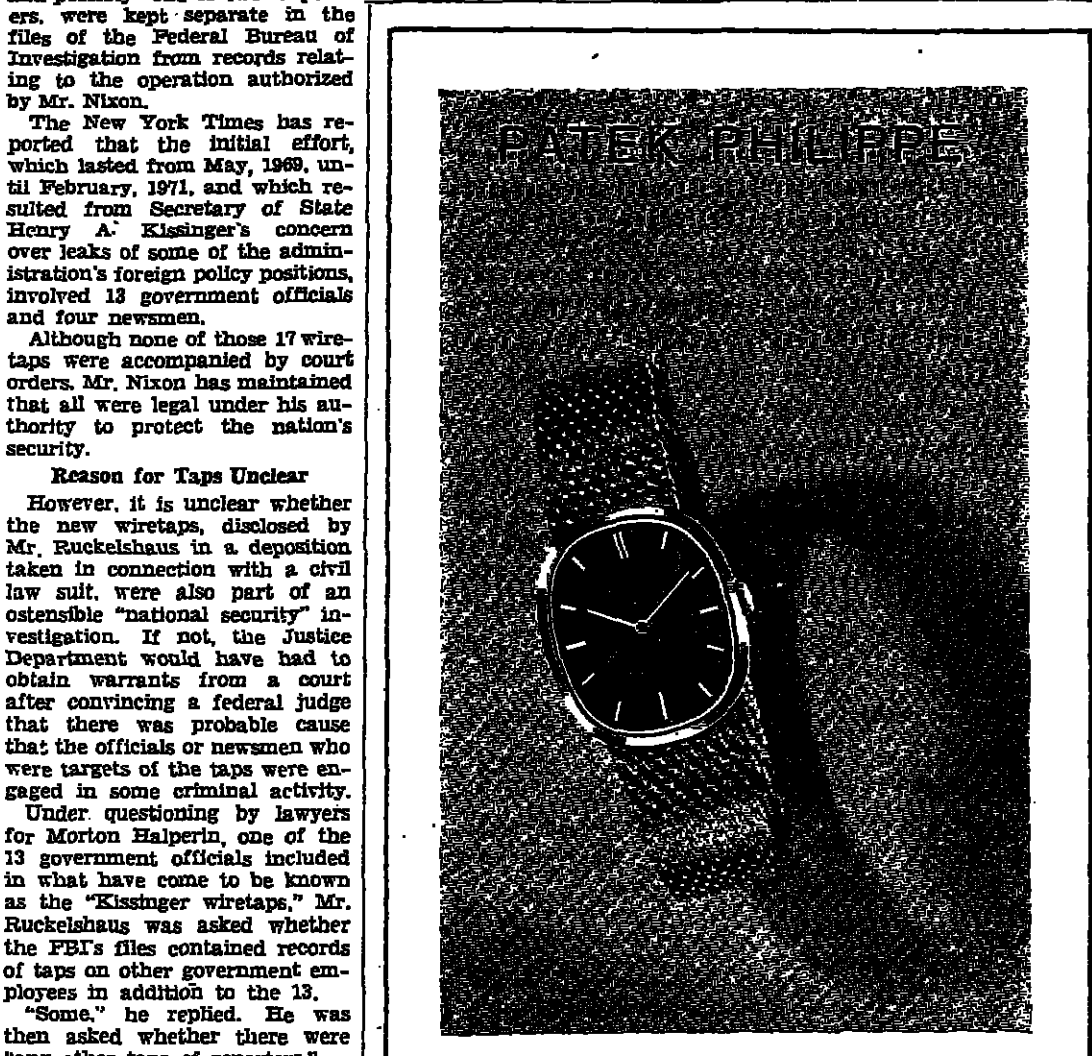
Asked why the records of the 17 "Kissinger taps" were kept separate from these others, Mr. Ruckelshaus responded, "I don't know. Your guess is as good as mine."

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Japanese Flu Epidemic

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The number of schoolchildren afflicted by flu since September has reached 101,050 throughout Japan, the Welfare Ministry reported today. A virus called "B-73 type" was called the main cause.

Saxbe Denies He Advocated 'Illegal Activity' on Tapes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, President Nixon's nominee to be attorney general, denied yesterday that he had advocated "any illegal activity" regarding the White House Watergate tapes.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that Sen. Saxbe was quoted in the Hong Kong Standard last Aug. 23 as commenting on President Nixon and the tapes: "I think the President is right on standing on his rights not to disclose the tapes. I personally wish I had never heard of the tapes, and unless they're incriminating, I think he should give them up. If they're incriminating, they should be destroyed, and I'm sure he will."

Asked about the tape-destruction comment, Sen. Saxbe said through an aide on Saturday, "I don't think I said that. I don't recall saying it." The remark was said to have been made before the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, and four chamber members said they remembered it.

Yesterday Sen. Saxbe issued a statement saying, "If the question is, was I advocating any illegal activity in the Hong Kong speech, the answer obviously is no. In response to a question after the Hong Kong speech, I indicated that if there was illegal activity recorded on the tapes, I questioned whether such tapes would ever be forthcoming."



Egypt's Israel

...said that in addition to the tapes delivered earlier, he had six tapes for testing after Gen. Stennis' testimony from the Florida White House, where Mr. Nixon spent the night.

Gen. Stennis said Gen. Haig had him to deliver to Miss Sirica the tapes of a conversation between the President and the House counsel at the time.

W. Dean, 34, on April 18, Gen. Haig could not say where the conversation place, Gen. Stennis said, and he had to obtain from all the tapes for that day.

The April 18 conversation, according to Dean's testimony, ended with a resignation and a request for an indefinite leave of absence.

Dean said he refused to sign letters because the way Mr. Haig had drafted them "virtually" confessed of "grave wrongdoing." Dean said Mr. Nixon was annoyed at refusal. Mr. Nixon fired on April 30.

Bennett said in response to a question that he was under depression presidential aide on V. Bull and Miss Woods to Camp David, Md., on the end of Sept. 28 for the purpose of transcribing the tapes.

Bennett said that he has custody of all Mr. Nixon's since July 18, when the Service was ordered to resign responsibility for them from the White House officials.

Bennett's notes about the tapes, introduced as evidence, seemed to indicate that of the 14 tapes Miss Woods in her possession covers the 15 days at issue.

Bennett said he had given tapes to Mr. Bull to take up David, on Sept. 29. He drove to the camp that day with a 14th recording. Bull had requested after all informed him that a recording of the Nixon-Dean meeting April 15 could not be made.

Mr. Bull returned six of the tapes to the White House on April 19, and the remaining tapes were retained by Woods.

Mr. Bull testified that Miss Woods listening to tapes and typing at the same time during the weekend at Camp David.

He said that he did have a copy of the tapes, but he did not know whether the copy was a transcript. Bull, whose testimony was initially the same as Gen. Stennis' said that he returned

Spain Jails 6 Objectors

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Spain, Nov. 6 (UPI)—A military tribunal today sentenced each of five Jehovah's Witnesses to six years and a day in prison for refusing to serve in the armed forces. The five had already served previous terms for refusing induction.

\$15-Million Fire In Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6 (AP)—Flames whipped by a chill autumn wind raged through four downtown office buildings and a 15-story hotel yesterday, causing an estimated \$15 million in damages.

Break away with Camel filter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, President Nixon's nominee to be attorney general, denied yesterday that he had advocated "any illegal activity" regarding the White House Watergate tapes.

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Either Could Become President

Ford, Albert Are Living Out Unique Roles in U.S. History

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—You might pass them on the street without a second glance—one a tall and trim but now older football hero, the other a bantam-sized wrestling champion who became a Rhodes scholar.

They are, to all outward appearance, middle America. Yet, with one stroke of fate, either of them could become the next president of the United States: President Carl Albert Ford, President Gerald Rudolph Ford.

The dizzy succession of events of recent weeks—the resignation of Vice-President Agnew, the widespread demands for the impeachment of President Nixon—have placed Carl Albert and Gerald Ford in highly unusual situations in American political history.

As speaker of the House, Mr. Albert, a Democrat, now stands next in line to the presidency. He is trailed, day and night, by a large detail of Secret Service agents.

Supertanker Was Biggest Yet Sunk

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Survivors today said three blasts aboard the 216,000-ton supertanker Golar Patricia caused a fire and the rapid sinking of the largest ship ever lost at sea.

The Liberia-registered tanker, owned by Gotsa Larsen Inc. of New York, sank 200 miles north of the Canary Islands yesterday. Spanish naval authorities said 43 of the 44 persons on board were rescued and one—a Spanish seaman—died of burns.

In London, Lloyds confirmed Spanish naval reports that the Golar Patricia, described as a fully automated supertanker completed less than two years ago, was the largest ship lost at sea. The largest ship to have sunk before yesterday was the 207,000-ton Dutch Shell tanker Marpassa, which exploded and sank in December, 1969, 100 miles northwest of Dakar, Lloyds said.

Spanish authorities said there was little ecological damage, since the Golar Patricia carried only ballast.

As Mr. Nixon's nominee for vice-president, Mr. Ford, the House Republican leader, will replace Mr. Albert in the presidential line of succession if he is confirmed by Congress. He, too, is surrounded by large numbers of Secret Service agents.

While political antagonists throughout their years in the House, the two men are close personal friends and they confide daily—sometimes laughing and consoling one another over the tight security now surrounding them.

"I'm not jealous of him and, obviously, he's not jealous of me," Mr. Ford said recently. "Yet, they find themselves caught up in a tangled web involving the confirmation of Mr. Ford and the possible impeachment of President Nixon."

The situation has posed deep problems for both men—politically, socially and personally. Mr. Albert is concerned that any undue delay in the confirmation of Mr. Ford might be viewed by the Republicans and Americans—as an effort on his own part to capture the presidency if Mr. Nixon resigns, dies or is impeached.

Yet, the speaker is equally concerned that speedy action on the Ford nomination not appear to be what he calls "an act of cynicism."

"I've told Jerry, and he agrees, that it's far more important that he go into the vice-presidency with the country feeling comfortable about him," the speaker said.

The crisis for impeachment of the President after his dismissal of Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor, have also posed problems for the speaker and Mr. Ford.

"A Narrow Road" Again, the speaker was concerned that impeachment action might be viewed as an effort by the Democratic-controlled Congress to oust a Republican president and replace him with a Democrat—in this case, the speaker himself.

To fend off prompt impeachment proceedings, Mr. Albert endorsed a preliminary inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee into whether the President had



Rep. Ford aboard a White House plane.



Speaker Albert in his Capitol office.

committed impeachable offenses. Possible impeachment of the President has proved troublesome—both personally and politically—to Mr. Ford, too. While firmly against impeaching his old friend, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford agreed to the inquiry in order not to antagonize those Democrats who might otherwise have held his own nomination as hostage.

"It's a kind of narrow road to follow," Mr. Ford said thoughtfully one night recently as he flew home from a Republican rally in Wisconsin. "I'm sort of torn between my inclinations and my personal desire to support the President on the one hand, yet on the other hand not wanting to antagonize or irritate the situation between myself and some of the people in Congress on the other side of the political fence."

He said he thought that both the President and "my Democratic friends" understood his dilemma and would not "give me the devil for equivocating, which I've never done in the past."

The changes in his way of life were in evidence that night. Instead of hopping a commercial airliner, he flew to and from Wisconsin in one of the White House's smaller planes, a turboprop. Silhouetted against the dark-

ing sky, as Mr. Ford arrived at a motel for a brief rest, was a uniformed policeman. Other policemen and his own Secret Service agents formed a cordon through which he entered the lobby.

"I used to be a lone wolf," he observed later. "If I traveled, I traveled alone. If I were at home, I was alone with the family. If I walked around the Capitol I was alone. This is all new to me."

Four to eight Secret Service agents are stationed around the Ford home in suburban Alexandria, Va. A similar number of them guard the lobby and hallway of the Albert apartment in Washington's Embassy Row area.

Agents ride with both men in their limousines; others follow in cars behind them. Agents stand guard outside their Capitol offices, follow them through the corridors, leaving them only when they enter the House chamber. And, even there, they are under the watchful eyes of agents stationed in the galleries above.

A confirmed worrier, Mr. Albert looks even more perplexed these days as crisis follows crisis. He has confided to associates that he feels that his possible succession to the presidency would further divide a troubled nation.

Furthermore, he has no desire to be president, now or later. "I want to stay on as speaker," he said recently. "I've geared my whole political life to the speakership. The House is my life."

Yet, he says that if he has to become president, "I would assume the responsibility. I'm trying to be alert and make sure I do everything I should do. I'd stick it out if I could help the country."

Despite the turmoil of the past weeks, he says: "I sleep better than I ever did in my life. Why sometimes I go to bed at 9:30 and sleep like a baby."

Mr. Ford, too, disclaims any ambition to be president, saying, "I really would not like to be. I wasn't even serious about it. I'm the vice-presidential nominee." Furthermore, he believes that Mr. Nixon will serve out his term.

He insists that the present turmoil, while troublesome, has not caused him any loss of sleep. "I've always been able when I go to bed to forget my troubles of the past day and not worry

about the ones that are coming up the following day," he said. "I sleep well, I go to sleep quickly, and I sleep soundly and get up feeling real well."

He admits that he can't help but wonder, from time to time, "what one's fate might be under the most unusual circumstances." He said that both he and the speaker "wonder what would happen if something totally unexpected transpired. The situation could even become more unusual."

Asked in what way, he replied: "Well, it's even hard to write a script so I just don't think I should, but it is the most unique situation in the history of the United States."

Mr. Ford brushes aside the comments of critics that he is an unimaginative plodder and hardly presidential timber.

"Oh, I've read all those comments and I don't deny that I'm a hard worker, that I don't have a lot of the so-called charisma that others have, but I never had any different style, whether it was in school, or in athletics, or in politics."

"I've always felt if you did a job, that if you were in the right place at the right time, you might get recognized."

Then he grinned and added: "I guess I was in the right place."

Dr. Haim Ginott Dies; Expert in Child Psychology

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Haim Ginott, 51, a child psychologist whose books have been translated into 21 languages, died today at a hospital here.

Ginott, who was "resident psychologist" on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" show and wrote a syndicated column "Between Us" that was published weekly in about 100 newspapers, lectured in the United States, Europe and Israel.

His principal concern was teaching parents how to enter a child's world by using a language of compassion and understanding. He maintained that children know how their parents feel about them by the way they talk to them.

In his books "Between Parent and Child," "Between Parent and Teen-Ager" and "Teacher and Child," he emphasized the need for parents to address a situation rather than to zero in on the child as the culprit.

Dr. Ginott was born in Tel Aviv, and received his early education there. He taught elementary school before going to the United States.

Vsevolod A. Kochetov NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Vsevolod A. Kochetov, 61, a writer who was long a conservative leader in Soviet literature, has died in Moscow, the Soviet press agency Tass reported yesterday.

A novelist and magazine editor, Mr. Kochetov was known both for his doctrinaire Communist novels and for his editorship of the monthly literary journal Oktyabr, widely regarded as a stronghold of anti-Western thought.

Noël Roquevert MORLAIX, France, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—French actor Noël Roquevert, 81, renowned for playing irate retired colonels, died here early today, his family announced.

He began his career in 1919 and made 130 films, invariably in comic roles. He also appeared in many stage plays.

U.S., Bonn Meet On Troops' Cost

BONN, Nov. 6 (AP).—Negotiators held a fourth round of talks today on U.S. demands for higher German payments to help cover the multibillion-dollar cost of keeping 300,000 U.S. troops here.

U.S. and German diplomats had "a fruitful exchange of views" and agreed to meet again "in a few weeks, probably in early December," an American Embassy spokesman said.

Makarios Visits Athens ATHENS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, arrived here today from Ethiopia for a brief visit that will include talks with Premier Spyros Markezinis on the Cyprus problem.

Seale Begins Testimony in Another Trial

Says Marshals Stuffed Throat in Riot Hearing

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Black Panther chairman, Bobby Seale, testified yesterday that U.S. marshals tried to stuff wads of gauze down his throat to keep him silent during the Chicago Seven riot-conspiracy trial four years ago.

U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman had ordered Mr. Seale bound and gagged during the trial after Mr. Seale repeatedly called Judge Hoffman a racist in protest against the judge's rulings.

Mr. Seale and his lawyer, Charles R. Garry of San Francisco, were the first witnesses presented by the defense in the trial of five defendants and two lawyers who were cited for contempt by Judge Hoffman at the end of the trial.

Mr. Seale testified that one marshal told him that Judge Hoffman would remove the bonds "if I got up in court and accused (lawyer William) Kunstler of being a rotten commie lawyer and that I didn't want him to defend me because he defended radicals."

Circulation Cut The Panther leader said the straps and gag cut off circulation in his arms and head. He said at one point he was trying to loosen the pressure and marshals physically attacked him.

"At that time, I thought these guys were trying to do me in right there in the court," Mr. Seale said. He denied that he ever intended to be disrespectful to Judge Hoffman.

Mr. Seale was an original conspiracy defendant, but Judge Hoffman declared a mistrial in his case and sentenced him to four years in prison for contempt. An appeals court later reversed the finding against him.

An appeals court also set aside Judge Hoffman's contempt sentences against the other defendants and lawyers and returned the case to the U.S. District Court for trial.

Judge Edward T. Gignoux of Maine is hearing the contempt charges in a bench trial. Saturday he dismissed all contempt charges against John R. Froines and Lee Weiner.

Bobby Seale in Chicago.



"MERCY" KILLER FREED—Lester Zygmanski, 23, a construction worker, who admitted the shotgun killing of a paralyzed brother in his hospital bed, is seen leaving Freehold, N.J., courthouse after a jury acquitted of murder charge. The jury found him not by reason of temporary insanity, Mr. Zygmanski be felt "relieved... much better" after the verdict.

N.Y. Firemen Strike 5 Hours Chief Says City Was Imperiled

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—The first firemen's strike in the 108-year history of the New York City Fire Department ended today, five hours after it started.

Fire Chief John T. O'Hagen said the city was "in a condition of imminent peril" during the walk-out.

"I'm immediately calling off the action of the firemen," said Richard J. Vizzini, president of the 10,900-member Uniformed Firefighters' Association, after a conference in State Supreme Court.

In a series of conferences in Justice Sidney Fine's chambers, the city and the union agreed to submit their dispute to an impasse panel. Under city law, the panel can make its recommendation for a settlement binding.

The union has been asking for a \$3,000 increase in the firemen's \$14,300 annual base pay. The city has been offering \$700 over an 18-month period.

Mr. Vizzini said he was canceling the strike because "of the gravity of the situation and because of the responsibility and dedication of fire fighters."

The walkout was in defiance of a court order, and Mr. Vizzini was in court with other union officials to show cause why each striking fireman should not be cited for criminal contempt under the restraining order.

"Almost Totally Effective" Chief O'Hagen said the walkout was "almost totally effective." He said the number of firemen left to answer alarms was "in the low hundreds."

No deaths occurred as a result of fires during the strike, but with an average of 333 fires in the city each day, the potential was grim.

One of the morning's biggest fires ravaged a block of buildings along the wind-swept boardwalk in Coney Island.

The blaze was battled by 30 fire department officers, who are not on strike. The fire officers refused to discuss their action with newsmen on the scene. Earlier, their union had said its members would not perform the work of firemen.

In Milwaukee, meanwhile, fire-fighters were ordered to cease a work slowdown today after National Guard units were mobilized to bolster diminished duty rosters. There was no immediate indication whether firemen would obey a temporary restraining order issued by Circuit Court Judge Harvey Neelen.

Issues between the city of Milwaukee and the firemen's union include pay demands and length of the work week.

Other Strikes The 2.1-million-circulation Daily News in New York was forced to stop publication today because of a strike called yesterday by the AFL-CIO New York.

Maryland Drops Rap Brown Case For Riots, Arson

ELICOTT CITY, Md., Nov. 6 (AP).—A circuit court judge granted a motion by the state today to drop prosecution of riot and arson charges against H. Rap Brown, a prominent black activist in the 1960s.

The former director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was sentenced on a misdemeanor charge resulting from his failure to appear for trial in May of 1970 on the charges. They stemmed from a civil disorder in Cambridge, Md., in 1967.

The charges were brought in July, 1967, after a speech by Brown in nearby troubled areas led to rioting and looting in which two square blocks of the town burned down followed the speech.

Brown is currently serving a 5-to-15-year term at New York's Attica State Prison for the armed robbery of a New York City liquor store in 1971 and the wounding of a policeman during the robbery.

Newspaper Guild. Within after the walkout began, the reached a tentative accord The New York Times

Guild leaders at the New they planned to review a tlement at the Times and hopeful of resuming a negotiations with the News

Members of the printers refused to cross picket li by striking editorial emplo

Hospital workers str New York City hospital nursing homes yesterday in over the federal cost of Council's failure to appi 7.5 percent pay increase.

The union represents 30,000 strikers also went to challenge the constitution of the Economic Stabilization under which the union of

Picketing at the private public hospitals, all at have agreed to the pay H forced the institutions al but essential serv out off some deliveries.

Across the country, a World Airlines flights were today because of a s flight attendants over hot and fringe benefits.

The dispute involved so members of the Airline St and Stewards' Associa

Ticket agencies in New Y open but were booking no tions for flights before Sa About 15,000 other TV

players, including pick mechanics, were honoring "tendents' picket lines. T line said almost all pas due to fly on its 421 d and 36 foreign flights were ferred to other airlines.

Treed Cats Make In N.Y.C. We On Their On

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (A New York City cats cat out on a limb had to get by themselves while fir were on strike.

Fire Chief John T. O'H urged the public today promptly report fire eme cies, but added: "Do not the fire department mu sarily—such as a cat tree."

The strike was call later.

Vorster Would Blacks Take O Semiskilled Jo

PRETORIA, South Africa 6 (Reuters).—South Africa mler John Vorster last bickered the advancement of cans into better, semiskilled. He emphasized that it m take place at the expense a white worker.

In a major statement on current labor policy, he s edged that a "practically shortage of skilled manpo one of our most pressio nomic problems."

Mr. Vorster said, "It shou clear to every right-thinking son that the whites alone c carry the burden of respo for all the peoples of Africa."

Speaking at a trade banquet, the premier said government's policy was more productivity in those lions requiring the skill of workers, he said.

These jobs requiring a degree of skill, he said, but have thus far been classifi the work of artisans and tionally done by whites; con reclassified by negotiation tween the employers and trade unions and made avai to black workers.



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مكازم النجوم

S. Voting or Mayors Governors

Mayors Looking for Part of Watergate

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—As voters elect governors in New York and New Jersey and mayors in many of the nation's large cities, including New York, in what is called the "midterm" elections, analysts watching for signs of the Watergate scandal in the campaign by state and local issues.

A turnout was reported light in both Virginia and New Jersey.

The closest of the day's major races was expected to be in Virginia, where Gov. J. Lee Edmonds, a Democrat, had no candidate in the state they dominated for decades until Republican Wood Hollon won four years ago.

Gov. Hollon is ineligible for reelection.

Gov. Hollon, who was governor of Virginia from 1965 to 1969, ordered President Nixon in and became the Republican once this year, charging that Democratic party had been over by "leftists" and that he was the candidate of the state "labor bosses."

He accused the lieutenant governor of "chickadees" on school bus control and the right-to-work laws banning union shop.

Sales Tax an Issue
Hollon was elected as an independent two years ago after the Democratic primary for mayor in 1969. His chief issue was the state's 4 percent tax on food and nonprescription drugs, enacted while Mr. Hollon was governor.

New Jersey, Democrat John J. Byrne, a 49-year-old judge, was heavily favored to defeat conservative Republican Rep. Charles W. Sandman, Jr., 52, Rep. Sandman, a moderate GOP Gov. Tom Cahill in last June's election.

New York City, Comptroller Dan D. Beame, 57, was heavily favored over three opponents to win the majority the last eight years by V. Lindsay, who is not in reelection.

Beame, a Democrat, was elected by Republican state Sen. J. Marchi, 55, assemblyman R. Blumenthal, 44, aocrat who is the liberal candidate, and Rep. Mario, 56, a Democrat running the Conservative party line.

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a statewide test with 1976 elections. California were on a constitutional amendment proposed by Republican Ronald Reagan. It would future state spending, and the state income tax.

Kissinger Says Treaty Cannot Make In N. Ireland

WASH., Nov. 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger declined to attend the ceremonies next month, but the U.S. ambassador to Norway will receive his share of the Nobel Peace Prize on his 11.

a letter to the Norwegian Committee. Mr. Kissinger would visit Oslo later to the traditional Nobel ceremony.

J. Kissinger shared the 510,000 kroner (\$122,000) prize with Vietnamese negotiator Le Tho. He accepted the award Mr. Tho refused it, saying it was still no durable peace.

the pair negotiators Vietnam cease-fire signed.

his letter to the committee, Kissinger said "urgent international engagements" prevented from coming to Oslo on 10.

He said Ambassador James Byrne will accept his share of the award.

Kissinger said yesterday he received a congratulatory letter from Mr. Tho on the receipt of the prize. "I got a letter from him," Mr. Kissinger said.



PREGNANT IDEA—Angel, a 5-year-old dachshund, trying out her new set of wheels, a roller skate put on her by her owner, Marge Ostholthoff, of the Cincinnati suburb of Forest Hills, who thought the pregnant dog could use some help in getting about.

7 Priests in Spanish Prison Set Fire, Start Hunger Strike

MADRID, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Seven Catholic priests imprisoned for political offenses started a fire at their jail in western Spain today and began a hunger strike, sources said here.

The action was over a demand that the prison, at Zamora, 160 miles west of here, be closed down and its inmates—the seven priests—be transferred to other jails housing lay political prisoners.

The Zamora prison was opened in August, 1968, as a detention center for priests under terms of a 1953 agreement between Spain and the Vatican on church-state relations in Spain.

Godia, who was governor of Zamora from 1965 to 1969, ordered President Nixon in and became the Republican once this year, charging that Democratic party had been over by "leftists" and that he was the candidate of the state "labor bosses."

He accused the lieutenant governor of "chickadees" on school bus control and the right-to-work laws banning union shop.

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General Strike Brings
Violence to New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (AP)—A general strike called by five leftist trade unions and a rightist political party to protest high prices and scarcities shut down most of New Delhi today and brought mob violence to the heart of the Indian capital for the first time since 1966.

Police reported scattered incidents, mainly stoning of buses, but few serious injuries and no deaths. There were hundreds of arrests.

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Seoul Consul's Car Was Used in Kidnap, Tokyo Police Say

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Japanese police said today that Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Tokyo Aug. 8 in an automobile belonging to the South Korean vice-consul in Yokohama.

The police disclosure was one of several in recent days forging additional links between Korean government agencies and the kidnapping of the Seoul regime's vocal critic.

Last Thursday, the South Korean and Japanese governments reached a face-saving compromise on the three-month dispute over the kidnapping. While the Seoul government conceded that a first secretary in its Tokyo embassy may have been involved, it asserted that he was acting on his own and refused to accept governmental responsibility for the abduction.

With the acceptance of this deal, which involved a personal apology to Japan by Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil, it was generally assumed that the kidnapping case was closed. Premier Kim even asserted in Seoul that Japanese authorities had agreed to abandon their investigation of the kidnapping.

The Tokyo metropolitan police, however, have responded to the "political settlement" of the Kim case by revealing new information linking the Korean government to the abduction.

Over the weekend the police disclosed that at least 10 Korean Central Intelligence Agency operatives from Asia and the United States assembled in a Tokyo hotel Aug. 5 to plot the kidnapping of the opposition political leader three days later.

The police said a KCIA official with the rank of bureau chief came here from Seoul to attend the meeting, but refused to identify him by name. The police said they had also been informed that KCIA operatives posted in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Indonesia and the

United States attended the kidnapping planning meeting.

Today the metropolitan police revealed details concerning the automobile in which the Korean opposition leader was taken away, bound and drugged, on Aug. 8. The investigators said the car was owned by Yu Yeoung Bok, then

South Korean vice-consul in Yokohama.

Police said the identification was made with certainty yesterday by a garage watchman at the abduction site. The watchman had previously lied to investigators for fear of reprisals from the KCIA, police said.

Vice-Consul Yu left for Korea on Sept. 5, the day the Japanese police announced their first major link between the abduction case and Korean diplomats here. Four members of his family and his maid left for home a month later.

White to Send Painter
For His Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 6 (AP)—This year's winner of the Nobel Literature Prize, Australian Patrick White, will send painter Sidney Nolan to pick up his prize here on Dec. 10, the Swedish News Agency said today.

Mr. White, 61, explained that he could not come himself for health reasons. He suffers from asthma, which rules out a visit to the rough Swedish winter climate.

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Breathalyzer in Spain
MADRID, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Spain today introduced breathalyzer tests to detect drivers under the influence of alcohol. Fines for violators range from 250 pesetas (\$4) to 1,000 pesetas (\$16), depending on the amount of alcohol detected. Drivers refusing to take the test face a fine of 4,000 pesetas (\$64).

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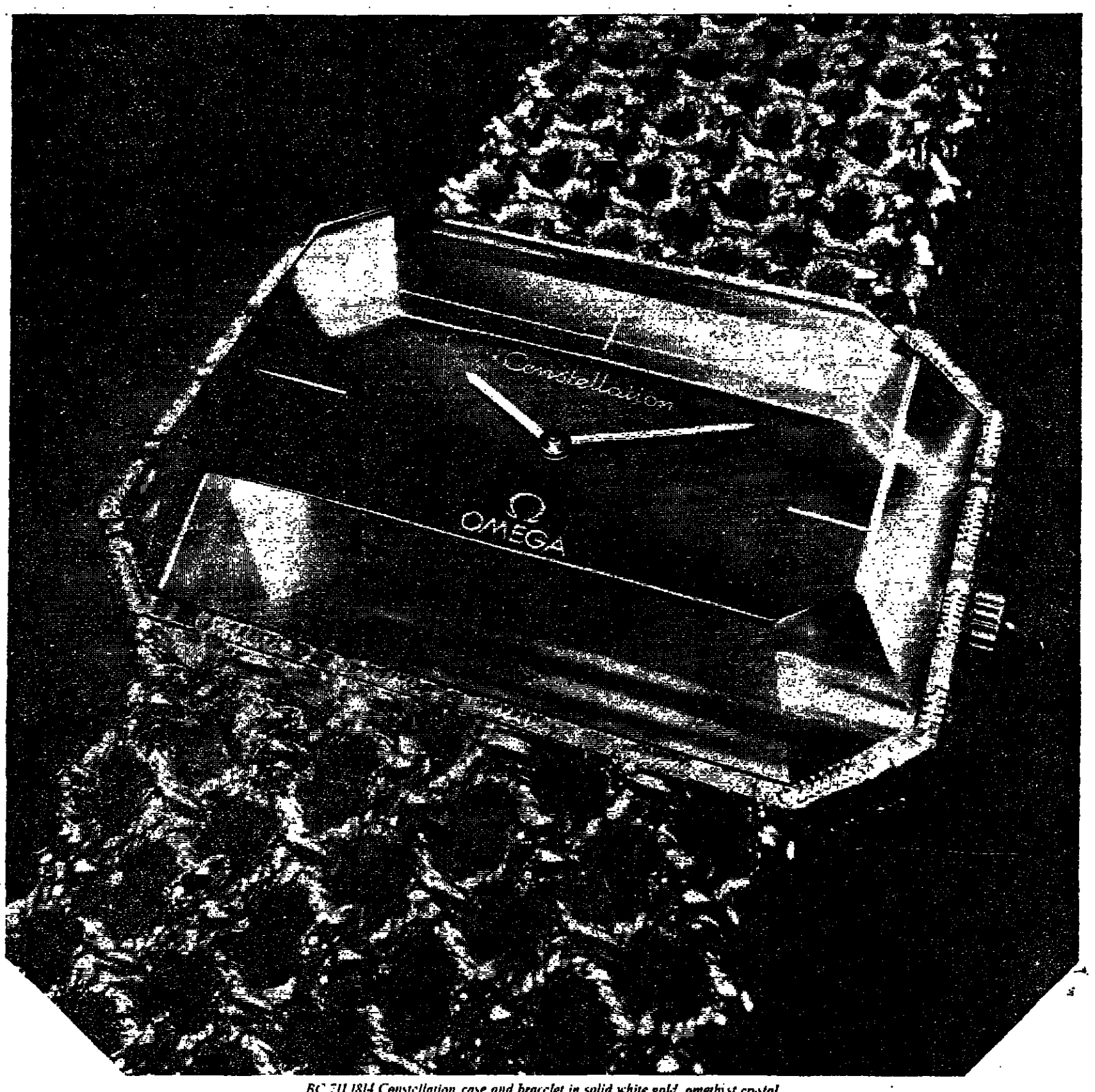
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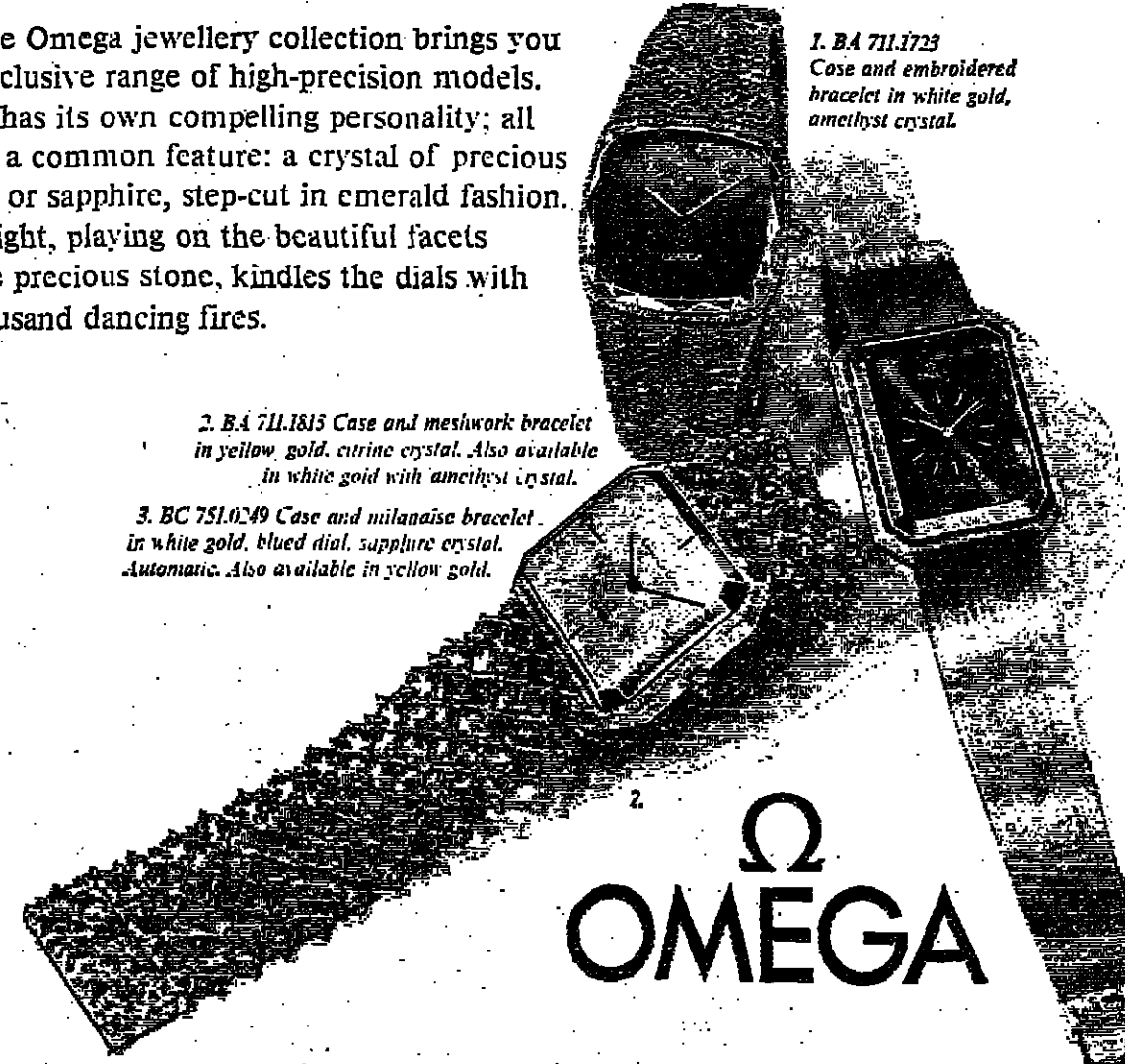
BC 711814 Constellation case and bracelet in solid white gold, emerald crystal.

Through an emerald-cut crystal, the soft gleam of Omega precision

The Omega jewellery collection brings you an exclusive range of high-precision models. Each has its own compelling personality; all share a common feature: a crystal of precious stone or sapphire, step-cut in emerald fashion. The light, playing on the beautiful facets of the precious stone, kindles the dials with a thousand dancing fires.

2. BA 711813 Case and meshwork bracelet in yellow gold, citrine crystal. Also available in white gold with amethyst crystal.

3. BC 751049 Case and milanaisa bracelet in white gold, blue dial, sapphire crystal. Automatic. Also available in yellow gold.



Ω
OMEGA

Canadian Bank Seeks American Who Got \$199,800 Too Much

OAKVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 6 (AP)—Police have a warrant for the arrest of a 24-year-old American they say was supposed to get \$200 from his mother in Lynchburg, Va., but collected \$200,000 instead.

Police identified the man as a Jim Garrett, and said he has been charged with theft. The police gave this account of the money misadventure.

The man who worked for two weeks as a car salesman in Oakville, telephoned his mother in Lynchburg and asked her to advance him \$200 to cover a month's rent on an apartment.

The money went from a Lynchburg bank to a New York bank to a Canadian bank. There police believe a clerk by mistake passed the order by telephone to a department that handled only large sums of money, and the department sent a draft for \$200,000.

The man tried to cash the bank draft at an Oakville bank, but it was refused. He took it to a Toronto bank and cashed it for \$199,800 in U.S. currency and a bank note for \$199,800.

Three days later he returned to the Toronto bank and exchanged the \$199,800 note for \$79,000—which he said he was using to use for a land deal and a draft for the balance. When he flew to Montreal, bought \$100,000 worth of American express checks and dropped from sight.

Envoy From China Quits Kremlin Rally

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsin-chuan tonight walked out of a Kremlin rally celebrating the 56th anniversary of the Soviet revolution when Peking was attacked as "aggressive."

The ambassador, accompanied only by an interpreter, rose and left the Kremlin Congress Palace when a Soviet Politburo member, Andrei Kirilenko, attacked China during the traditional anniversary speech.

Resignation vs. Impeachment

From every part of the political spectrum, voices have been heard in the past several days calling for the President's resignation. "Calling for" is in itself a rather loose designation for statements that have been part request, part plea, part demand and part a striking of posture addressed as much to a felt public need as to the only man whose response matters. It is not to minimize the horrendous circumstances which have given rise to this outcry—or to suggest that Richard Nixon's continued presence in office is desirable—to observe that the simple act of wishing aloud that Mr. Nixon would go away begs all the hard and important questions concerning the manner and potential consequences of his doing so.

We are not concerned here to draw up a bill of particulars against Mr. Nixon's continuance in office or to argue in courtroom fashion about his guilt or innocence in specific crimes. It seems to us that an overwhelming case can be made and has been that Mr. Nixon's presidency is now freighted with more than enough liabilities of his own making to recommend his removal and replacement. But when you have stipulated that, you are still left with the fundamental question of how this is to be done in consonance with U.S. established political traditions and juridical procedures and in a manner which promises to achieve the principal objective of so painful an exercise—namely, the restoration of sustained public confidence in the office of the presidency.

The point is that the United States has a constitutionally established procedure for the impeachment and removal from office of a president, but it is one that has never been fully exercised and one which a growing number of people believe could only be exercised now at a cost in prolonged public anguish and political disruption at least equal for a time to the cost of perpetuating the disabled and disgraced Nixon presidency. So the cry now is "Resign!" And yet the speed and seeming ease of this preferred solution could come at a high price, too: the absence of any clear, conclusive and congressionally endorsed finding concerning the President's fitness to continue, and the consequent danger of a public backlash against an event it may come to regard as unfair and for which there is no written, legal justification. The opportunities for political manipulation of all the emotions and uncertainties connected with such an event are limitless and not very attractive. It matters enormously, therefore, how the pressure for resignation comes to the President, who the sources of it are, and the degree to which the public is permitted to understand the nature and the force of the arguments for Mr. Nixon's departure from office.

The President, for example, is unlikely to

be much moved by counsel in this regard from those such as ourselves whom he doubtless regards as committed and unthinking adversaries. In fact, Mr. Nixon has shown a rather strong inclination in his public remarks on the subject so far to pretend that the dissatisfaction with his presidency is confined to some narrow and partisan collection of political opponents who have been out to "get" him since well before Watergate. Therefore, it is all the more important that respected members of his own constituency take the lead, as some to their credit already have done, in publicly expressing at some potential risk to themselves their convictions concerning the all but bankrupt condition of the Nixon presidency.

A second requirement in our judgment is that those who tell Mr. Nixon to resign should be equally committed to the commands of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Congress, in other words, should act expeditiously on the nomination of House minority leader Ford to fill the vacancy in the vice-presidency. In addition to the constitutional imperatives, there are the requirements of political sense and simple fairness: just as Mr. Nixon's departure from office should be sanctioned by a genuine sentiment on the part of those who did most to elect him, so the succession should fall to someone who is responsive to that same constituency which prevailed in an election held only one year ago.

Given these requirements, which may or may not be fulfilled, it seems to us that the case for resignation is not necessarily overwhelmingly stronger than the case for impeachment. For those who cry "resign" are asking Mr. Nixon to leave office without a formal, final resolution one way or another of allegations that have been, or might be, made against him. While no formal charges of wrongdoing have been leveled against him, and none may ever be, one must be straightforward and acknowledge the possibility of the President's being pursued into private life through the courts, on criminal charges, and one must squarely face up to the convulsive public impact this could have at a time when the first order of national business would be the restoration, not only of confidence, but of pride and dignity in our public affairs.

Events themselves, coming as they do with such remorseless speed these days, may resolve some of these questions or moot them. But if they do not, the questions can neither be avoided nor postponed by those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility for forcing Richard Nixon from office. A president cannot be excoriated, as if he were some unwholesome spirit, by merely repeating the incantation, "Resign!"

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Way Out for Chile

Chile's military rulers have finally ordered an end to summary executions, though military courts are still inflicting death penalties. The junta has also transferred the last group of foreign prisoners from the Santiago stadium to the care of refugee agencies. These overdue actions in themselves will not advance national reconciliation very far, nor halt the storm of criticism from abroad of the junta's excesses.

When they overthrew President Allende in September, the armed forces crushed organized resistance with an ease that astonished even themselves. That having been the case, the world simply could not accept the necessity for the subsequent campaign of indiscriminate killing and persecution. In portraying the worldwide condemnation of these excesses as Communist propaganda, Gen. Pinochet and his colleagues deceive no one.

The fact that Chile's armed forces kept

to their constitutional role for decades left them ill-equipped for government. All the more reason why they should now concentrate on national reconciliation while bringing in qualified civilians to run ministries and overhaul the ailing economy. There are signs that the officers are now at least recognizing their inadequacies and seeking talented help from civilian ranks. They will find such assistance more readily if they halt their talk about "extirpating" the Marxist idea by arms or decree and their suggestions that Chile's future should be that of a corporate state with a permanent legislative role for the military services. The excesses of Mr. Allende's Marxist-dominated coalition polarized Chile and paved the way for the coup. The junta must realize that its own excesses in time will prepare the way for violent counter-revolution and civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Arab Oil Curbs

...If the shortage [of oil] increased globally, France would not be able to escape it. For the time being, this is not the case. Last week, in competent circles, the story even went around that French oil firms owned more crude oil than was necessary. But it is this very privileged treatment of France that is raising a problem now when the Netherlands, followed by West Germany and Belgium, are hit fully or risk being so

soon. There have even been rumors in Rotterdam that French oil ports (Dunkirk, Le Havre) will abusively benefit from the situation.

But France will be able to state, as [French Prime Minister Pierre] Messmer has recalled in Dijon, that there is no European energy policy and that subsequently France is right in keeping in effect its own 1928 legislation on oil products....

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

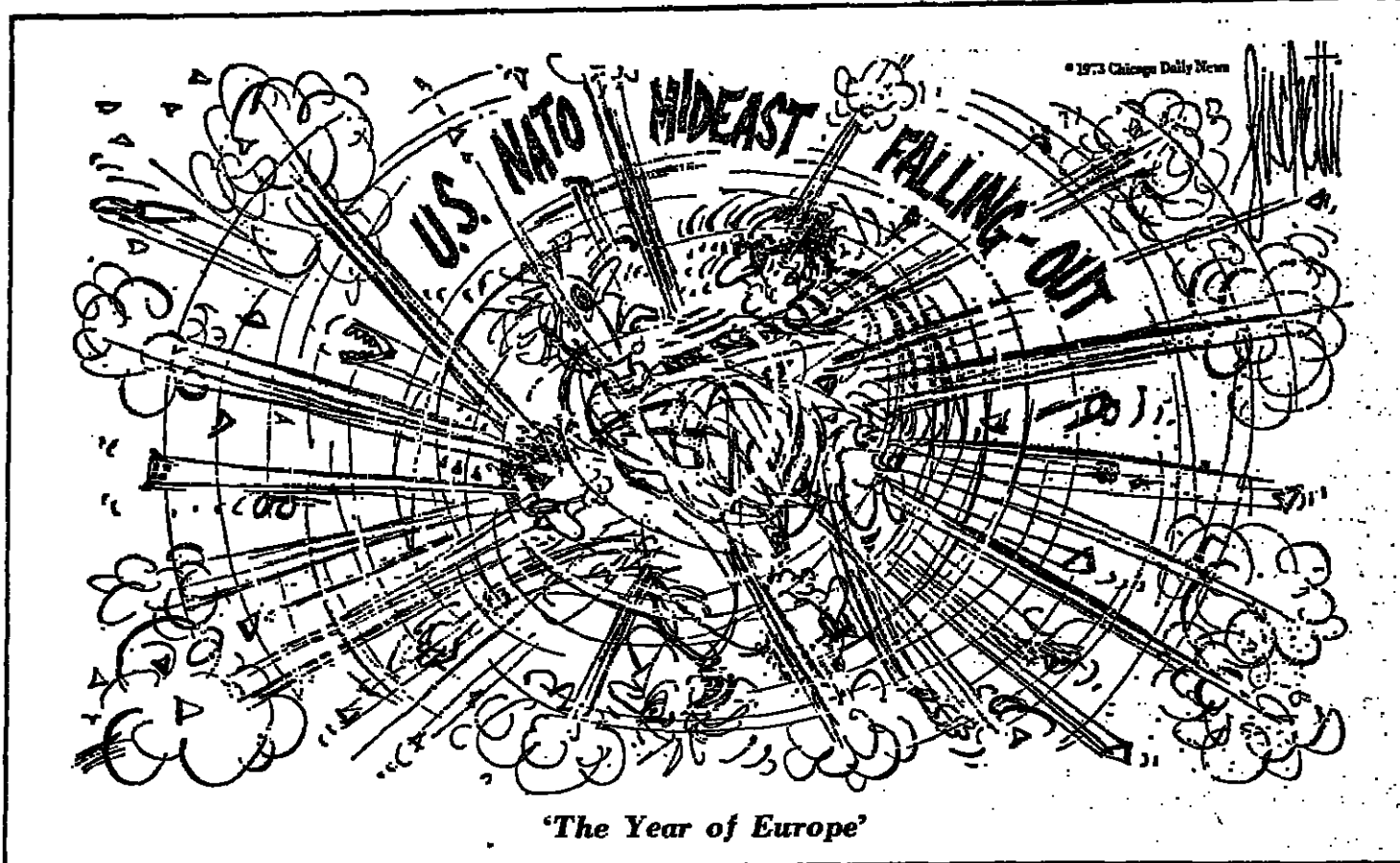
November 7, 1898

PARIS—A Herald correspondent at Seoul makes a disquieting report on the situation in Korea. He states that the Emperor's proposed reforms are neutralized by the opposition of the official class who "squeeze" the people. The Prince Imperial is said to be a tool in the hands of courtiers and the introduction of Europeans and Americans as Royal Guards in the place of Russians has brought a strong protest from the Russian Ambassador.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1923

CHICAGO—Mary Bredeme yesterday was elected judge of the Circuit Court in Cook County (Chicago). This is the first time in the history of Illinois that a woman has occupied a place on the bench, although in several instances in the past, women have run for various judicial positions. However, at present, Chicago women are certainly coming to the fore in politics, Mayor Dever having already chosen a woman to be Commissioner of Public Works.



'The Year of Europe'

The European Security Talks' Muted Debate

By Alan Tibbier

GENEVA—A U.S. delegate summed up seven weeks of détente discussion among 35 nations in Geneva: "We are not exactly reaching the hearts and minds of people. No one hears our debate except diplomats."

A West German diplomat described the process of trying to persuade the Soviet Union and its allies to permit freer flows of people and ideas: "We are trying to convince them, but they have been sent here to be non-convincible."

It is, of course, difficult to debate specific, far-reaching, even revolutionary proposals for breaking down East-West barriers when military forces of both sides are on alert—or were until recently.

Tremors Felt

The superpower "alerts" over the Middle East sent tremors through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the new, hunker-like Geneva center. Nothing constructive had been achieved, so nothing came tumbling down.

There were reports that the United States wanted to call off this Russian-sponsored exercise. "In the end, we decided to draw back a bit," said one Briton.

The consensus now is that the conference is worth pursuing, although major results are impossible at a time of tension.

The security aspect and what are called "CBMs" (Confidence Building Measures) in the ghostly jargon spawned by these talks have been virtually taken over by the more important arms-reduction talks in Vienna.

This leaves the hundreds of diplomats and experts in Geneva free to concentrate on "cooperation in humanitarian and other fields" which means matters of day-to-day interest to Europeans—what news they get on their TV sets or in their press, how freely they can travel, whether they can marry someone from a country with a different ideology or even visit relatives there.

Get Reactions

These issues are of particular concern to East Europeans and the Western tactic since the opening of the Geneva conference on Sept. 18 has been to obtain some kind of reaction to their wide-ranging proposals.

"The East has tended not to discuss these proposals, preferring to deal in generalities," an American diplomat said. "We are constantly trying to get them to comment. At the beginning there was nothing. It's just a little better now." A British diplomat said.

Some of the ideas are pretty startling for the Russians. The British want a jointly produced, mass-circulation magazine avoiding direct politics—"the thing would never come out," added the Briton—but dealing with economics, psychology, medicine, science, technology, environment and sociology. But the British said, the editor must be a neutral, an Austrian or a Swiss, he must have the decisive say and must be able to commission articles.

British Peter Maxey who pushed this proposal stated: "It would be subsidized by all the countries, be published in the six conference languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian) and our aim is for it to have the widest sale to schools, universities, libraries and institutions. Everyone is pretty favorable in principle, but there is the problem of editorial control."

The Eastern bloc would prefer national committees to assign the writing of the articles.

Use of TV

The British also want joint-discussion panels on television. "These would be recorded, but would have to be shown within a certain period," said Mr. Maxey. A West German commented: "We are surprised the Russians are not more interested in this TV idea for it could be useful for them too."

The Belgians are seeking to reduce administrative red tape over travel documents. The Russians seemed anxious to accommodate

this wish—at least for entry visas. The Belgians replied they were just as interested in Easterners obtaining exit visas more easily.

Various Western ideas for promoting tourism—even individual tourists—have been received favorably, as have West German proposals on youth exchanges and a kind of East-West Euro-rail pass. There has also been a convergence of views on the "rewriting" of school books to present a more "objective" picture of recent world history. West German and Polish experience would be the guideline here.

Interference Call

There is unlikely, however, to be progress on a Dutch suggestion that authors barred in their home country should be allowed to publish elsewhere.

The Russians call that kind of idea interference in internal legislation and customs. Mr. Brezhnev himself has made the point in a speech directed at the conference. Moscow's aim in pushing this conference was a set of general principles governing relations between nations—and formally underwriting present boundaries and political systems in Europe.

The French, masters of the subtle diplomatic phrase, have confronted them with another set of principles which look alike, but which can be read as allowing Eastern countries freedom from any outside interference.

The West Germans have told the Russians: "If you want some statement about noninterference then you must react in a more concrete manner to our proposals." Another of their delegates said: "The free dissemination of information is obviously the most political item and the most difficult to resolve. But they don't flatly say 'no' to our proposals in the humanitarian field."

The Russians had hoped that this whole chapter in the recommendations from the conference's first stage in Helsinki could be limited to "cultural exchanges." They had hoped to wind up this stage of the conference by Christmas and have ministers meet next year in formal session to sign the resolutions.

The United States is keeping a low profile in Geneva, but the West European nations have been literally bombarding the Eastern side with specific plans. The

result is that debate has not even reached what is called the pre-drafting stage. The drafting stage itself is expected to be long. And next week (Nov. 14) the Western nations will propose a month's Christmas recess.

Informal

The atmosphere in the "bunker" is informal and Yuri Dubinin, head of one of the main West European desks at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, breaks détente. "We are progressing at the rhythm of mankind," he said.

Most probably mankind is ahead of the politicians and diplomats in the matters under discussion. But as one Irish delegate put it: "It may be a closed affair and there are certainly none of the fun and games of some conferences, but it is better we take our time, better to succeed in six months than fail in one."

Mrs. Pasteska, the formidable Polish delegate, showed that the gap remains wide when in her plea for a controlled press she argued that the Western media's view of the world was "distorted... particularly the emphasis on accidents and disasters."

Letters

Questions

Will someone tell me why nobody worries about the thousands of square miles Russia took from Finland after World War II? From Japan, Romania, Poland, Germany?

And what about this in the lifetime of many still alive—the thousands of square miles the U.S. took from Mexico?

What about China's absorption of Tibet—a region that regards itself as non-Chinese and that resisted annexation?

What about all the territorial rearrangements arising from World War I, again in the lifetime of many still alive today?

Have you noticed that these new borders no longer interest anyone? That people are used to them?

Will someone tell me why things should be any different in the case of Israel's annexing, for obvious reasons of security, the Golan Heights, Jordan's West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula?

Is "Ah, but here we're talking about Jews!" an answer anyone will make who cares what is thought of him?

Israel's existence is of course a godsend to the Arabs. It enables them to forget their economic and industrial non-creativity, their inefficiency, their huge rich-poor gap, their backward mores (women kept down, hands severed for theft in Libya and Saudi Arabia), not to mention other ills for which they seem to have no solution.

But should the Arabs be helped by Western countries to imagine that Israel's only safe borders are "unacceptable" and sow the seeds of further wars?

In a word—and we've come to the deep-down, burning question—is the West quite sure it wants, with cringing hindquarters, to grovel before the Middle Eastern and North African oil derricks?

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES, Paris.

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(HT, Oct. 25), this time warning us not to follow Dean Acheson's example (Acheson said he would not turn his back on Elise) in the matter of Spiro Agnew. This admonition was probably unnecessary; I doubt if many of us would have thought of treating the Agnew case in such terms.

One can feel sorry for Mr. Agnew (as a man who got out of his depth) without thinking that, prior to his removal, he had epitomized everything that was noble and clean about conservative values.

By the language of Mr. Buckley's concluding paragraph, Agnew was just such an ideal, so that his downfall was nothing short of a Greek tragedy. This interpretation tells us more about the nature of Buckley's brand of conservatism than it does about the Agnew case.

ROMNEY ROBINSON, St. Legier, Switzerland.

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cuffed to their beds in the hospital. The majority of the prisoners to whom they gave medical treatment had been tortured.

Jane and David were able to gather evidence of torturing through interviews and personal accounts by the prisoners themselves, and from X-rays and photographs. During interrogation at the Province Interrogation Center, prisoners explained that they are forced to drink large amounts of water mixed with white wash (lime), soap or salty fish sauce. After their stomachs are bloated, the interrogator would reach underneath their rib-cage and crack or break the prisoner's ribs. This same doctor examined and had X-ray evidence of several prisoners with cracked or broken ribs. There was other evidence of torture or mistreatment.

Jane and David report that since the cease-fire accord the Saigon government has continued to detain, arrest, interrogate, torture, and imprison a large number of civilians in Quang Ngai Province. There are approximately 2,500 civilians currently imprisoned for political reasons in Quang Ngai Province.

It is important for Americans to have this testimony of what is going on in the prisons of Vietnam because many of them have been constructed with money contributed by the United States. In addition, the United States has sent advisers to help train the South Vietnamese police. This year the U.S. will spend \$20 million for Thien's police and prisons. Surely U.S. taxpayers would want their money spent in better ways.

ANN HITCH, Paris.

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Tenor Nicolai Gedda And 'The Other Ear'

By David Stevens

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—It may be a rule that no one is indelible, but where tenors are concerned such a rule is not only inapplicable, it is also a little bit of a joke. For the past few years, the name of Nicolai Gedda has been a constant reminder of the fact that there are still great voices in the world.



Nicolai Gedda

In Paris that year—and was, with his Boris Christoff and Issay Dobrowen, as conductor, a record-setting landmark. Legge spread the word elsewhere, too.

"After that audition, everything opened up," Gedda said. "I had letters dropping down in my apartment; I almost fainted. Le Scaila asked me to come down there, and I did 'Don Giovanni' and Orff's 'Trionfi,' and then I came to Paris and did Weber's 'Oberon.' It was a risk, it was too early, but it came out all right."

He was more cautious when it came to going to the Metropolitan. "It was too big a house and I was too inexperienced," but he went to New York in 1957, singing Gounod's "Faust," Otello in "Don Giovanni" and in the world premiere of Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra." He has been back to the Met for every season since.

Besides, his native Swedish language, the tenor got Russian from his father, and an early start on German from four years in Leipzig as a child when his father conducted a chorus there. His other working languages—English, French, Italian and Spanish—came later.

Role of Language

"Languages help a lot for the style," he said. "It's not enough to learn a role in a language you don't speak. Music has a lot to do with language, and when one knows a language to perfection, one finds the right style in the music, whether it's Mussorgsky or Puccini or Verdi or the French composers."

But French is his favorite, and although he has for years been the Met's "French" tenor, he is self-critical about his ability. "When I first came here 20 years ago I did not speak it well and I was afraid to open my mouth. But I heard myself on a radio interview the other day, and I must say, I think it sounded not bad."

It is certainly the languages that opened up Gedda's enormous repertoire to him—there seems to be hardly any field he has not ventured into, from opera to operetta to lieder. From Bach to Berlioz ("all Berlioz except 'Les Troyens'"), Mozart to Mussorgsky and the lighter Verdi. But there are limits.

"I have abandoned the idea of Wagner," Bayreuth had asked me to do 'Lohengrin,' but I think it's wrong for a lyric voice. You lose the flexibility."

"With Verdi, I think 'Un Ballo in Maschera' is about the limit. I'm doing 'I Vespri Siciliani' later this season at the Met. At first I was skeptical, but the role has a high B-flat pianissimo, and so I tried that and it worked."

Meyerbeer Role

Gedda also successfully sang Raoul in a concert performance of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" in Vienna last season, and would not mind joining in the revival of some of that composer's works.

"I have spent 21 years working and working hard," he said, "when the subject turned to voice. The voice is like a diamond; it has to be polished all the time. And I don't advise listening to yourself on tapes to correct things. You need another ear."

Gedda is thinking eventually of becoming the "other ear"—"When I start to calm down,

offer all you can't do Romeo at 65—but he only wants to take voice pupils "without ambitions," who sing for the pleasure of it. Another idea is to start a school for opera singers—to prepare opera singers for the profession, the way Stanislawsky worked with actors.

The scene is, in large measure, that of France at the time of its fall to the Nazis in May, 1940. Many French families, seized with panic, fled their homes without knowing where to turn. In picturing this national crisis, the director, Pierre Granier-Deferre, has employed black and white newsreel footage to set the general background and separated fact from fiction by a cunning dividing line of color.

The scenario, a simple one, relates the adventures of such a family, an unadventurous radio repairman from a small northern town and his pregnant wife. They board a train not knowing its destination. The women are in the passenger coaches and the men in the freight cars. A few women, late arrivals, slip into the freight cars with the men. Among these is a German-Jewish woman: she and the mechanic fall in love during their flight.

When they arrive at a station, already captured by the Germans, he provides her with false identification papers and they part. Three years later in the dark night of the occupation he, resettled in his old home, is summoned to the police station to be confronted with the Jewish refugee, Simonon chose one way out of the dilemma, the film chooses another.

Jean-Louis Trintignant, usually a romantic screen idol, de-glamorizes himself with glasses and a middle-aged shuffle, handling his assignment as the repairman to excellent effect. There is a fine performance by Romy Schneider as the hounded heroine. Régine, the nightclub hostess, also puts in an appearance as a boxer's sister. But it is the intensity of Granier-Deferre's portrait of France in tragic defeat that is the most striking feature of "Le Train."

"Lucky Luciano" (at the Etoile) and the Chorus-Ecclésiastiques and occasionally in English—with French subtitles to cover all the dialogue—is a biography of the gangland chieftain after he was deported to his native Italy following a career of crime in the United States. The subject has been treated before, usually as comedy as in Art Schawls' novel, "A Gift From the Boys," and in Preston Sturges' droll but unrealized screenplay. Francesco Rosi's view is that of a social-minded moralist. He suggests that the U.S. government, despite changing administrations, abstained from checking Lucky's narcotics traffic after his return to his homeland. Rosi argues that deep corruption was at work.

In exposing the motives behind the events—these framed in semi-documentary fashion—Rosi is not very convincing, but he has delivered an arresting motion picture, perhaps the best he has yet done. He has toned down the usually bombastic Gian Maria Volonté, who, as the dethroned hood starting anew, renders a characterization of remarkable range and telling nuances. This performance, sound in itself, is less added dimension by sagacious direction, especially in the latter scenes when Luciano has sunk into semi-invalidism. The finale is a powerful piece of imaginative cinematography. Rod Stelger scores, too, as another unsavory visitor to Italy as does Edmond O'Brien as an investigator who tries to fight for the right. "Lucky Luciano," far more spontaneous than Rosi's earlier films, is an attention-holding melodrama that in superior moments rises to authentic drama.

"Le Solitaire" (at the France-Blysses, probably the most comfortable of the Parisian cinemas) is the work of a young director, Alain Brunet, but it bears all the



Romy Schneider and Jean-Louis Trintignant in "Le Train."

Dining With the Captain and With the Crew

By Waverley Root

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—Several years ago Craig Claiborne, the then food editor of The New York Times, won the everlasting gratitude of the French Line by devoting nearly a full page of dithyrambic copy to the thesis that the best French restaurant in the world is the SS France (a framed copy of that article hangs today on the wall of the cabin of the France's meritorious chef, Henri Le Huédé).

I knew Mr. Claiborne possessed solid bases for comparison. Nevertheless his assessment caused me to raise my eyebrows, and when I took the France myself a short time ago, I was somewhat embarrassed when persons at the breakfast table who had read some of my books asked me what I thought of the cooking. "Correct," I answered eagerly, but if the question, put to me the first day at sea, had been uttered a little later, I would have rated it a good many notches higher than "correct," but I would not have put it as high as Mr. Claiborne.

However, I was riding and sailing, tourist class, and Mr. Claiborne had been in first. I always take tourist.

Though Mr. Claiborne was eating in first, both classes are served from the same kitchens: I suppose militant democrats could wax indignant at the thought that the eating is nevertheless better in one part of the ship than the other. Yet they would hardly expect that a cheap restaurant ashore would serve them the same sort of food as a high-priced luxury restaurant. The appreciable difference between tourist and first class fares is justified by the luxury you buy in first, and a large proportion of that luxury consists in finer food. I do not know if it occurred to Mr. Claiborne to sample tourist fare. I was sufficiently prying to look at what was being served well below first-class level, and even above it.

Above first class? Does anything exist above it? Yes, the captain's table, on any ship a synonym for the best food it can offer. The second day out, on the return trip, my wife and I were invited to lunch in his cabin by Capt. Jean Nadal, commander of the France. We found six other guests there, chosen by an almost arrogant exhibition of the skill of the ship's intelligence services. Two days before, 2,000 unknowns had been dumped aboard; 48 hours later, a triumph of organization had isolated eight passengers who knew or knew of each other.

speaking guests and once for French. But how does the captain eat when he is alone? We were to find out, more or less by chance.

Two days after this unsurpassable meal, a messenger ferreted us out in our not particularly humble quarters in tourist class and asked if we would care to join the captain for a midday cocktail. It seemed a splendid idea. We were conducted to the captain's cabin where we had expected to find a few others; to our surprise we were alone with Capt. Nadal and his second in command, Capt. Igor Douplitchky. Somehow or other, the conversation became philosophical, and we found ourselves launched into a discussion of the distinctions between spirituality and intellectuality, not to mention their vocational incompatibility. We were still hot at it when mealtime arrived. "Why don't you stay for lunch?" the captain suggested, and that is how we discovered that when he is alone, the captain's table is simply the first-class table.

This meal came very close to justifying Mr. Claiborne's high praise, in spite of the fact that it is hardly just to expect "the best restaurant in France," whichever it is, to be equalled by a kitchen serving in first class some 500 persons—as Mr. Le Huédé remarked to me. The most prestigious establishments count on serving perhaps 80 persons at the most. For this reason, the France may not be the best restaurant in France, but on the basis of this meal, I would cheerfully concede that it is the best restaurant afloat.

On the day we lunched alone with the captain, the first-class menu presented several interesting features. The principal dish, which we had not sampled, was cockerel, stuffed and cooked in a casserole, identified in the French part of the bilingual menu, though not in the English one, as *coquelet de métairie*—in other words, not a tasteless battery chicken, but a farm-raised bird. In the domain of what I would describe as higher education, the first-class menu, I learned, offers a French regional specialty every day; on this occasion it was *coquelet de Castelnaudary*. Not so tickled, though it might have been, was *pistou*, the French Provencal soup which I wish I could find in Paris—or on its native Riviera, for that matter, where it seems to be disappearing. Another item which caught my eye was bluefish, given its English name even on the French version of the menu, an excellent fish which everybody seems to have forgotten.

The tourist menu for the same day was less adventurous—main dish, steak; to precede it, if something more substantial than hors d'œuvre were desired, chicken liver omelet or trout with almonds; and every day, there was always some form of Italian pasta on the menu—macaroni, Ligurian noodles, spaghetti alla bolognese, etc. More recherché items hurried up from time to time: braised sweetbreads, duck with orange, ballotine of turkey.

We had a good chance to compare first and tourist class food once we had made the acquaintance of chef Le Huédé; theoretically we were eating tourist, but about every other meal, Georges Marchand, the most attentive of maitres d'hôtel, would deliver a message from the kitchen; such and such a dish of which the chef was particularly proud was being prepared for first class; would we like to try it? We always did.

The chief differences between tourist and first-class food, we found, were these: elaborate dishes were not attempted at all for tourist class; certain luxury foods did not appear (but foie gras was on the menu twice during each crossing, and it was the genuine Périgord article, bought from the same merchant we patronize ourselves—the chef show-

ed aboard a great ship; and the other for the crew proper, sailors, engine room staff and other heavy workers. In practice, these two menus are very much the same, but the crew, by virtue of its physical exertions, is accorded a slight edge in heartiness, and also benefits by an extra meal, a night snack necessitated by the fact that 24-hour watches oblige some of them to eat at unusual hours. Thus, the crew breakfast on the day we lunched with the captain, in addition to the standard dishes which were the same for passengers and personnel, was beefed up, so to speak, by the addition of quantities of ham; the preceding day the extra dish had been salmon in ravigote sauce, an original thought for breakfast.

The extra night meal was jellied pig's head and *salade Niçoise*, that substantial invention of the Riviera which includes tuna, hard-boiled eggs, quartered tomatoes, green peppers, anchovy fillets and olives. For lunch, crew and personnel were both offered fillets of herring, skate poached in black butter, young rabbit *chasseur* with noodles, salad, cheese and dessert. Dinner was vegetable soup, ravioli, hamburger with German-fried potatoes, salad, cheese, ice cream and fruit.

These meals were cooked in the same kitchens and were of the same excellent quality as the food served to the paying guests. On the France, I appreciate sitting at the captain's table, but I wouldn't mind eating with the crew.

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The others included a man to whom I had written just before leaving Paris, Joseph Wechsberg, the writer; a woman who had written to me just before leaving New York, Jane Montant, editor of Gourmet, to which I contribute; an editor of Time-Life books, who had worked on "Italian Cooking," which I wrote for them; Mrs. Donald Manly, whose husband also present, is in the advertising department of the same organization; and only one couple we did not know, but who were known to some of the others, artist Gahan Wilson and his wife, a writer.

The captain's table deserved all Mr. Claiborne's applause. The lunch began with a deliciously refreshing fruit cocktail. If I dare translate so unimaginatively the subtle composition the menu called *le petit panier de fruits frappés au Grand Mariner*. Two enormous turbos were then presented reverently before being separated into luscious creamy individual portions on our plates — *surbot de la Mer du Nord grillé à la Normande*, which turned out to mean that the grilled fish was lapped with a rich sauce containing shrimp; it was accompanied by an Alsacien wine, Gewürztraminer 1967. The main dish was superb, certainly three-star quality, the tastiest of Scottish grouse, programmed as *Les suprêmes de grouse écossais en croustade Lucullus*, served with a Chateau Grangey Latour 1967. The *salade archiduc* which followed was of endives and beets, and the dessert: *l'île flottante des Néréides*, far transcended the humble floating islands we all know; delicately flavored, it was combined with superb ice cream. With it came champagne—Mumm Cordon Rouge brut.

This was a very special meal, a showcase of the kitchen's capabilities, served only twice each crossing, when the captain receives in state—normally, I would guess, once for English-

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EC Panel Its Code for Multinationals

Project Would Restrict Business Freedom

USSELS, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—Common Market commission drafted a series of proposals to restrict multinational business in EC countries except for a 16-page draft of the code, which the commission is to adopt tomorrow, the code body makes it clear that not suggesting discrimination against foreign-owned firms.

A good-ambition code for multinational business would require information to be published including the source of funds to be used. Banks could be used to shield the identity of multinational companies.

More intergovernmental action to minimize tax evasion, a close watch on the price of company sales and investments.

Publication of a breakdown of multinational companies' consolidated accounts, showing the source of investment funds, profits, taxes as a percentage of research costs and investments.

Key Objective: The objective of the commission is to speed government action on a number of areas that have been years ago. By putting proposals in the context of national activities, a political move in many countries, officials hope they will gain more acceptance.

Many of the proposals would take several years, the commission expects the EC Council to take action on at least one proposal by year-end.

Denmark has served notice that it would like to see the code before its term as chairman of the EC Council expires Dec. 31.

The commission's draft outlines five areas for action: Approval of existing proposals on merger, notification of mergers, a new company statute and directives affecting cross-border mergers; putting into force cooperation on tax evasion and publication of information on multinational activities; and a considerable debate on the need to take action on multinational activities.

The code of multinational activities is a considerable debate on the need to take action on multinational activities.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Test-Marketing for Erbs Cigarette

Courtauld Ltd. has begun test-marketing a cigarette containing a synthetic smoking material despite objections concerning possible health hazards from the new product. The cigarette, named Planet, contains 95 percent tobacco and the rest is a cellulose substance derived from wood. Courtauld's effort is considered to be one of the largest attempts to market a synthetic cigarette although there have been limited sales in Scandinavia of cigarettes with nontobacco substances. Courtauld says Planet is safer than most cigarettes, having a low tar and nicotine yield. Smoking health groups and the government have suggested Courtauld delay the test marketing.

Druse Urges U.K. Probe GKN Bid

Miles Druse & Co. has urged the British Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to refer the proposed takeover of Druse by GKN to the Competition Commission. Miles Druse chief executive John Tyndall charges that a merger would create a group so large that it would have undesirable political and economic effects. GKN, a steel inventory holder and fabricator, has built up a 38 percent interest in Miles Druse but is refraining from further purchases while the European Commission considers whether to allow the amalgamation.

GM Raises Year-End Dividend

General Motors Corp. has declared a year-end dividend of \$2.35 a share, up from the \$1.65-year-end payout last year. Total payouts by the company for 1973 are now \$5.35 a share, up from \$4.45 in 1972 and equal to the record set in 1965. Chairman Richard C. Schonberger says the dividend reflects the results achieved during the past year plus the company's evaluation of its outlook, including capital spending requirements. The dividend is payable Dec. 10 to shareholders of record Nov. 5.

U.S. Car Sales Drop in Month

The pace of U.S. auto sales in October slipped 12 percent from year-earlier levels, with both U.S.-made and imported models falling, according to Detroit analysts that the long-awaited downturn in auto sales has begun. Included in the total were sales of 857,070 domestic-built cars, off 11 percent on a daily-rate basis from last October. Import sales were about 119,000, off about 15 percent. Analysts agree that a large part of the decline is due to a shortage of new models, but that lower demand is also a factor.

Dollar Rises by 2.9 Percent Against Mark and Guilder

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 6 (REUTERS).—The deutsche mark's status as a monetary haven continued under attack today as the dollar advanced 1.8 percent in Frankfurt, rising to a level not seen since late June—and making for a 2.9 percent rise so far this week. Before closing at 25185 DM, the dollar had risen as high as 25180 DM.

The story was much the same in Amsterdam, where the dollar gained 1.8 percent to 26245 guilders—a rise of 2.9 percent to two days.

These advances—more than double those the dollar made against the Belgian or French franc—indicate, bankers say, that funds are moving back into dollars because of fears about the impact the Arab oil cuts and price increases will have on Europe.

With the Dutch facing a total embargo and with the Germans dependent on supplies coming via Rotterdam, the guilder and the mark have come under the severest pressure.

However, even the countries promised adequate oil supplies, such as France, will be affected by the crisis as a result of the higher prices being set by the exporting nations.

If France buys the same quantity of oil over the next week, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a television interview last night, "it will probably mean the disappearance of our trade surplus of some 3 billion to 9 billion francs." And that, he warned, could force a rethinking of basic economic policy assumptions.

Several hundred million dollars have been purchased in the past two days, a Frankfurt banker said. But, he added, "there has been close to no intervention by the Bundesbank."

This would appear to be contrary to the Bundesbank's anti-inflation policy—which has encouraged cheap dollars as a means of slowing the export demand for German goods and thereby slowing domestic economic activity.

The sudden rise in the dollar's value will tend to make the cost of German goods more attractive on world markets.

But bankers estimate that the Bundesbank is now thinking that the energy crisis will be enough of a curb to industry and that the exchange rate weapon in the anti-inflation arsenal has become superfluous.

The sources said a report made by a VW study team in the United States last month—which has yet to go before the VW managing board—would show that in spite of rising inflation in Germany it would still be cheaper for VW to export to the U.S. market from here.

Officials at the Wolfsburg plant said no firm decision had yet been taken, but they suggested it was now unlikely VW would turn to production in the United States.

VW spokesman Rudi Maletz said the firm's U.S. customers were known to prefer their cars "made in Germany" and personal problems in Germany could follow if VW decided to produce in the United States. At present, the U.S. market takes about one-third of VW's German production.

Mr. Maletz also said rumors that VW might take a stake in or buy outright American Motors Inc. were totally unfounded. This was not being considered as an alternative to setting up a plant in the United States and VW would have no use for such a company, he said.

VW group 1973 turnover and unit sales would both improve on 1972 figures, but net profit remained unsatisfactory and would not be so high as a percentage of turnover, Mr. Maletz said. Earlier forecasts of between 3 and 5 percent profit-to-sales ratio over the next few years were unrealistic at the moment due to currency changes, German investment taxes and rising domestic wage costs, he added.

Next year, VW would recapture from Adam Opel the lead in total unit sales in Germany it lost in 1972. By next year the full effect of VW's new Passat model would be felt, he said.

VW aims to bring in at least three new models in the next three years, Mr. Maletz said. One would be more powerful than the Passat range, one equal to the present "Beetle" models and one a small car of around one litre capacity. Two of these models are already in the advanced planning stage, he added.

VW Reported Set to Reject Plant in U.S.

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Volkswagenwerk is not likely to build a car production plant in the United States because the project would be too expensive following the dollar's decline against the deutsche mark this year, well informed industry sources said today.

This was despite the recent partial recovery in the dollar-mark rate, they added.

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Oxy Appoints Banker to Be Its President

Financial Clean Up Seen Aim of Move

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—In a move that surprised many in the oil industry, Occidental Petroleum Corp. brought in a 39-year-old international banker to be its president and chief operating officer.

Joseph R. Baird, who was also elected a director, replaces Arnold Hammer as president. But 16-year-old Mr. Hammer remains chairman and chief executive. He originally assumed the presidency in January 1972, upon the early retirement of William Bellano.

"It sounds pretty strange to me," said one oil industry analyst. "But, then again, it has always been a pretty strange company, so something like this really shouldn't come as a surprise."

Several analysts speculated that Mr. Baird was brought in for two key reasons: To do something about the huge amount of long-term debt that has burdened the oil company for years (it stood at \$1.09 billion at the end of 1972) and to pave the way for financing some of the sweeping foreign projects that have occupied much of Mr. Hammer's time over the past few years.

Mr. Baird had been managing director and chief executive of Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. since the bank was organized in 1968. The bank, with headquarters in London, is a consortium of Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles, Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco, the National Bank of Detroit, the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. and Hambros Ltd. of London.

Before becoming head of Western American, Mr. Baird was associated with Smith, Barney & Co., a securities firm, and before that was an officer with Chase Manhattan Bank in New York.

"Occidental has been under a tremendous amount of financial pressure, and I think a banker as chief operating officer is as good a choice as any," one analyst said. "There is a lot that has to be cleared up on their balance sheet before the investment community gives them a better rating than they have."

The winding-up order was granted officially on behalf of IOS shareholder Peter Wood. Similar applications for liquidation were filed by the Montreal Trust Co. and the Ontario public trustee, which acted on behalf of Transglobal Financial Services, an IOS subsidiary whose charter was cancelled in Ontario earlier this year.

Transglobal alleged it was owed about \$2.2 million by the parent company.

The court, noting that IOS staff in Geneva had been reduced from about 1,500 to a few dozen, said security and corporate regulatory bodies in most of the world's jurisdictions had blacklisted the company.

More than 200 lawsuits have been taken out against IOS and in the first six months of this year its legal fees totaled \$1.4 million.

The court ruled that IOS was incapable of carrying on any kind of business and that it had no income. The company also was incapable of opening a bank account and was unable to find an auditor qualified and willing to act on its behalf.

The ruling—subject to appeal—would place the company in the hands of a liquidator to be named when the court next considers the complex case on Thursday.

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N.Y. Stocks Drop Back After Rally

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—The stock market registered its seventh consecutive loss today after a sharp rally in the first hour of trading gradually faded away.

Prices on the New York Stock

Exchange opened higher and by 11 a.m. the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 10.24 points with glamour and special situations showing the best gains. From then on prices eroded throughout most of the session. At the final bell, the widely followed average was off 6.25

points to 913.15, its low for the session. In the last seven sessions the Dow has fallen a total of 73.91 points.

Analysts attributed the early advance to bargain hunters reacting to an oversold market. The later weakness was attributed to the widening lack of confidence in the Nixon administration, apprehension over the economy stemming from the energy crisis and the reluctance of small investors to return to the market.

Larry Washel, vice-president of research of Eagle & Co., commented that the decision-making process in the market is in the hands of fewer and fewer people. He said they all tend to think the same way and "when they think Watergate and the oil news is depressing the market, they don't buy."

The biggest losers were the glamour electronics and oil issues. The largest point decliner was Standard Oil of Ohio which plunged 14 to 156 before trading was halted late in the afternoon pending dissemination of news.

The company later announced it might be forced to reduce its refining levels to as little as 285,000 barrels of crude oil daily during December because of the shortage of crude supplies, compared to 380,000 barrels daily previously.

Natamex dropped 4 5/8 to 65 3/4, Polaroid 1 1/4 to 87 1/2, Burroughs 4 3/8 to 239 1/8, Texas Gulf 1 1/2 to 30 3/8, Mobil Oil 1 3/8 to 56 1/4, Texas Instruments 3 1/8 to 117 7/8, Ethyl 3 1/4 to 33, and Procter & Gamble 1 1/4 to 100.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.99 to 104.12.

Company Report

Schlumberger			
Third Quarter	1972	1973	
Revenue (millions)	221.6	183.6	
Profits (millions)	24.49	18.50	
Per Share	0.87	0.51	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	667.9	587.4	
Profits (millions)	64.41	49.35	
Per Share	1.77	1.27	

Markets Shut

Some commodities markets in New York, along with banks and governmental offices in some states, were closed Tuesday for Election Day.

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 plants the seedling that grows
 the tree that produces the
 pulp that gives us the paper
 that makes the label that
 wraps our can that's put into our
 carton that's packed in our
 container that goes to the
 store then to the house
 that we built.

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Sumitomo Shipbuilding
 TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose 160 percent at Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co. in the Sept. 30 half year, the company reported today.

Profit Rises 157% at Estel

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—A 157 percent increase in profits in the third quarter was reported today by Estel N. V. Roessch Hoogovens, the steel group formed by the merger of Hoogovens of the Netherlands and Roessch of West Germany.

Consolidated net profit in the quarter was 54.8 million guilders (about \$20 million), up from 21.3 million guilders a year earlier.

In the first nine months net profit was 95.3 million guilders compared with 57.3 million guilders.

Third-quarter sales were 1.96 billion guilders, up from 1.59 billion guilders, while in the nine months they rose to 5.7 billion guilders from 4.6 billion guilders.

Crude steel output in the quarter rose to 3.05 million tons from 2.87 million, carrying nine-month production to 8.7 million tons, up from 8.3 million tons.

Volvo Raises U.S. Prices

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—U.S. prices of Volvo cars will be increased by amounts ranging from \$690 to \$715 in the 1974 model year, Volvo of America Corp. said today.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1973-		Stocks and		S&P		1988.		High Low	
High.	Low.	Div.	In	P/E					
35	26 1/4	UnClnt	1.76	7	1	27	29	29	29
25 1/2	16 1/4	UnClnt	2.56	13	209	22	20 1/2	28	28
104 1/4	72 1/4	UnClnt	.88	40	94	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
12 1/4	10	UnClnt	.30	26	12	12	12	12	12
97 1/2	74 1/2	UnClnt	1.76	74	233	32 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
14 1/4	10 1/4	UnClnt	.76	14	65	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/2	15 1/2	UnClnt	.76	6	120	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
20	17 1/2	UnClnt	1.00	6	120	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
57	39 1/2	UnClnt	1.44	21	276	54	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
38 1/2	33 1/2	UnClnt	2.32	8	22	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
37 1/2	29 1/2	UnClnt	1.44	5	110	35	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
29	24 1/2	UnClnt	1.26	5	15	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

	1996	9%	Variance	1996	13%	12%	14%	13%
2014	9	VCA	44	6	226	10	9%	17
34%	23%	VendeCo	1.60	9	3	28%	28%	21
15	7%	VendeCo	40	7	6	38%	41	21
15%	14	Venice	1.04	13	13	13%	13	13
35%	17	Veneto	0.58	13	110	14%	22%	21
34%	20	VF-Corp	.64	10	118	27	21	21
20	6%	Viacom	.11	11	20	6%	4%	4
18%	9%	ViciCorp	.50	9	11	104%	9%	9
23%	24%	ViciPw	1.18	7	442	17	161%	16
19%	6%	ViciPw	1.18	6	2100	6%	6%	6
19%	6	Vornady	1.97	6	6	6%	6%	6
17%	15%	VSI	.07	8	5	19%	19%	19

29%	22%	W/Mat	1.40	7	23	28%	27%	24
17%	18	VWR UN	.64	6	29	14%	13%	11

W

31	30	Wabr	pH30	2	2110	54	54	54
21%	24%	Wegp	2.40	15	9	52%	36%	26%
23%	21%	Wacr1	2.40	9	52	27%	27%	27%
22%	15%	Walgren	1	7	34	15%	13%	10
25%	14%	Wail Bus	.43	12	9	18%	18%	18%
18%	11%	WailMur	.60	3	16	11%	11%	11%
21%	21%	Waim	pH30	5	5	21%	22%	22%
34%	4%	Waim	.95	26	33	21%	21%	21%
33%	12	Weng Labs	23	40	24%	23%	24%	24%
12	4%	Ward Foods	5	14	6%	6%	6%	6%
30%	12	Warnaco	30	2	13%	13%	12%	12%
16	18	Warr	5	9	18%	18%	18%	18%
16	18	WRMS	.50	6	9	18%	18%	18%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

17	14	105%	WiscP	0.00	8	230	170%	13%	105%
18	15%	WiscP	1.24	8	49	16	15%	15%	15%
19	16	15%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
20	17	16%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
21	18	17%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
22	19	18%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
23	20	19%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
24	21	20%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
25	22	21%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
26	23	22%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
27	24	23%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
28	25	24%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
29	26	25%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
30	27	26%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
31	28	27%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
32	29	28%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
33	30	29%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
34	31	30%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
35	32	31%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
36	33	32%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
37	34	33%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
38	35	34%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
39	36	35%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
40	37	36%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
41	38	37%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
42	39	38%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
43	40	39%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
44	41	40%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
45	42	41%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
46	43	42%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
47	44	43%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
48	45	44%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
49	46	45%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
50	47	46%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
51	48	47%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
52	49	48%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
53	50	49%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
54	51	50%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
55	52	51%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
56	53	52%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
57	54	53%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
58	55	54%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
59	56	55%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
60	57	56%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
61	58	57%	WiscP	1.24	8	242	20	15%	15%
62	59	58%	WiscP						

Y		Z		High Low Last	
14%	9%	YngSDr	30e	8	5 11% 11% 11%
43%	16%	ZaleCorp	.72	8	94 20% 19% 19%
35%	14%	ZalePlc	.80	8	6 16 15% 15%
33%	19%	Zapata	18e	6	116 29% 29% 29%
19%	8%	Zayra Corp	7	6	54 8% 8% 8%
55%	32%	ZenithR	1.52	10	84 35% 32% 33%
20%	10%	Zurn Ind	.28	13	60 13% 13 13%
5450 Steep R 200 195 15					

61525 Tera	C	\$ 12	11%
100 Jack Cor	A	390	390 %
10333 Tech	C	365	360 %
1950 Toucou	C	524	514 %
2610 Thon Nes	A	148	146 %
4051 Tm Dm	Bk	325	325 %
1619 Tjaders A	A	174	174 %
5373 Tr Can PL	C	325	325 %
1375 Trans Mt	C	159	156 %
900 U Keno	A	475	475 %
429101 Siscoe	C	635	635 %
4680 Un Carbid	C	169	169 %
3610 Un Carb	C	169	169 %
200 Union Oil	C	151	151 %
7200 Union Can	C	353	360 %
1450 Van Der	C	9	9 %

1304	1830 Voyager P	246	34
1314	1900 Weldwood	254	148
1315	644 Wentrone	274	115
1316	3900 West Mine	330	340
1317	802 W Really	5	7
1318	80 Westhase	219	194
1319	1415 Weston	21	207
1320	490 White Pas	1014	1014
1321	1450 Woodard A	3334	2294
1322	4220 Yk Bear	255	308
1323	2759 Yukon C	200	20
Total sales 2,901,700 shares			

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